Weather
Probable improved weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 71.2 and the minimum 61.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 76.1 and 50.9.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. China, May 26. Reg. 1 p.m., Ord. 2 p.m.
FOR Europe and way ports, via Str. Novara, Ord. 11 a.m. today.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Nanking, May 24.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Porthos, today.

NO. 2664 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年四月初六日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

U. S. CONCERN IN TIENTSIN IS ATTACKED BY JAPANESE

Fearon Daniel Company Libeled In Malicious Set Of Circulars

ENTER PROTESTS

Authorship Is Traced To Nipponese Chamber Of Commerce

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, May 22.—The Peking and Tientsin Times publishes a letter from Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, the American Consul-General in Tientsin, addressed to Mr. T. Funatsu, the Japanese Consul-General, which reads as follows:

"In confirmation of the protest, recently lodged verbally, I have the honor to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a circular, which appears to be issued by The Japanese Chamber of Commerce, containing an attack on the American firm of Fearon, Daniel and Company.

"I am reliably informed that this circular has been distributed widely in Tientsin and in the interior among Chinese merchants and that copies have also been sent out among Chinese cash-shops by delivery with newspapers. I cannot but protest strongly against this publication. It contains a positive statement that the firm had closed its doors and gives publicity to an uncorroborated rumor of bankruptcy, stated in such a way as to imply credence.

ONLY RECOURSE IN CONSULAR COURT

"Both these statements were published without enquiry of the firm mentioned in the circular. As you do not feel yourself to be in a position to make informal investigation, which I suggested, I have informed Fearon, Daniel and Company that their recourse will have to be through the Japanese Consular Court, in which they may sue the Chamber of Commerce, which you state to be a judicial person. Nevertheless, on behalf of my countrymen and in the interest of clean and open dealing and fair business competition, I am obliged to register a protest against such methods whether or not they are permissible by Japanese law."

The same paper publishes a communication from Mr. Funatsu, saying that the translation of the circular which was published yesterday is in some respects inaccurate, that the circular was addressed only to members of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce; also that the circular had not been distributed among Chinese cash-shops or sent into the interior and, if it had been, the Chinese receiving it would not have understood it.

Important Port In Mexico Now In Rebels' Possession

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, May 18.—The Mexican revolutionaries emphasise as of the utmost significance the fact that the State of Yucatan has joined the revolution, indicating that the important port of Progress has finally yielded to the Provisional Government.

Federal Reserve Raises Discount On Bankers Bills

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, May 19.—The Federal Reserve Bank has increased the discount on prime bankers' bills from 6 to 6¼ percent and the rates on bills from 5⅞ to 6 percent.

Enemy Bond Deal Brings Suspension Of London Brokers

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 19.—It is stated that the partners of one of the oldest and biggest firms on the London Stock Exchange have been suspended for two years and other firms cautioned owing to the discovery that a number of Japanese and Chinese bonds, held in Germany, have reached the London market from Holland in spite of the regulations that each bond must be accompanied by a certificate that it has not been enemy property.

Bryan Celebrates 60th Birthday

William J. Bryan and Secy. Buckner. INTL.

The latest photograph of William Jennings Bryan, made on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, which the "Great Commoner" celebrated at his home in Pine Grove, Asheville, N. C. Seated with Mr. Bryan is Secretary Buckner, of the Asheville Board of Trade. Mr. Bryan, speaking as guest of honor at a dinner tendered him by his friends, declared: "My ambition is not to enjoy the honors of office, but to discharge as fully as I can the debt of gratitute I owe to the American people. I am aware that my place in history will not depend on what others do for me, but upon what I am able to do for my country."

Canadian Opposition Party Sees Secret Diplomacy In Washington Negotiations

Amendment Proposing That Legislators Be Informed Fully Of Details For Permanent Representation Finally Killed

(*Reuter's Service*)

Ottawa, May 18.—The Dominion House of Commons today rejected by 68 votes to 63 an amendment to the supply vote, declaring that, before any arrangement respecting the permanent representation of Canada at Washington is consumated, the House should be fully informed concerning the negotiations between the Canadian, Imperial and United States Governments.

Mr. W. S. Fielding, who moved the amendment, said that the matter came nearer to being a constitutional change than any other public question. Mr. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, defended Canadian representation.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, supported the motion and condemned secret diplomacy in such matters.

Sir Robert Borden, replying said that he first discussed the matter three years ago with the British Ministers and discussed it again in 1917 with the British and Dominions Governments, notably with Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia. He paid a tribute to the British Ambassador's generous efforts in Washington on Canada's behalf but said that he had long felt that Canada ought to have her own Minister at Washington.

The Government's action was fully supported by Constitutional authority.

SAH MAY AGREE TO PROLONG HIS TERM AS PREMIER

Vladivostok Government In Accord With New Siberian Republic

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(*Staff Wire to* THE CHINA PRESS)

Peking, May 22.—Admiral Sah Cheng-ping will probably consent to act as Premier for a few more days. He will not, however, take any responsibility in financial matters or foreign policy or in domestic acts changing the political situation.

The Government of Vladivostok has not yet acceded formally to the new Siberian Republic, but this is only due to difficulties in communications. It is reported that the government is in full accord with its organisation.

Japanese—British Exchange Of Land Concessions Urged

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 18.—In the House of Commons today Viscount Curzon suggested immediate steps to prevent the Japanese from buying and owning land in British Crown Colonies unless similar concessions were extended to British subjects in Japan.

Colonel Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replied that he did not consider that there was sufficient reason for the action suggested.

According to information received by the Government the question of the revision of the land laws in Japan had apparently been considered recently.

Nitti Will Form Italian Cabinet

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, May 18.—Signor Nitti has agreed to form a Cabinet.

JAPANESE READY TO PARLEY WITH BUFFER REPUBLIC

Delegation Leaves For Conference Soon—Bolsheviki Bomb Nipponese Army

(*Reuter's Service*)

Harbin, May 21.—It is reliably stated that Krasnochekoff, the "Foreign Minister" of the proposed buffer State, is willing to negotiate with the Japanese Command and a Japanese delegation will therefore probably leave shortly for Verchne-Udinsk. In spite of the promise, made by Krasnochekoff, to cease hostilities, a Bolshevik aeroplane bombed Japanese troops today.

It is understood that, if the Reds do not accept the terms offered by the Japanese, the latter will renew the offensive and occupy the town. It appears that the Reds have been weakened by the despatch of all available troops to the West.

Colombo, May 18.—The ex-German liner, Amerika, has arrived here with 6,566 Czecho-Slovaks on board from Vladivostok.

FREE CANAL TOLLS FOR COAST SHIPS URGED BY BORAH

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, May 19.—In the Senate today Senator Borah introduced a bill restoring the free toll privileges of American coastal vessels using the Panama Canal. The Bill was referred to the Inter-Oceanic Canals Committee without discussion.

The Bill, if passed, would repeal the law, passed at the request of President Wilson in 1914, equalising the toll charges for foreign and American vessels.

FRENCH RAIL STRIKE WAS DIRECTED BY BOLSHEVIKI

Aimed At Formation Of A New Soviet Republic, Declare Police

LEADERS SEIZED

Walkout Organisers Are Stoutly Defended By Socialist Deputies

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, May 21.—The police are understood to have discovered that the general strike movement of May 1, was directed towards the object of establishing a Soviet regime in France in accord with the Russian Bolshevik leaders.

The majority of the ringleaders of the plot, some 30 in number, have been arrested.

The Bolshevist movement in France is however not widely extended, it being estimated that the total number of adherents of the doctrine does not exceed 60,000 in the whole country.

Paris, May 21.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday discussed the strike situation.

POLITICAL AGITATION DECLARES M. STEEG

M. Marcel Cachin, Socialist deputy for Paris, defended the organisers of the strike movement.

M. Stegg, Minister of the Interior declared that the Government's attitude was justified in face of what was a political and non-professional agitation.

M. Paul Boncour, Socialist deputy for Paris, delivered an eloquent plea on behalf of the General Confederation of Labor, appealing to the Government to collaborate with the trade unions in order that the wide social changes which, he declared were bound to come to pass, might be accomplished under conditions of law and order.

The Premier, M. Millerand will wind up the debate today.

LOCAL SOCIETIES URGE PEKING TO RETAIN MR. YANG

Numerous Bodies Act When News Of Retirement Of Envoy Is Received

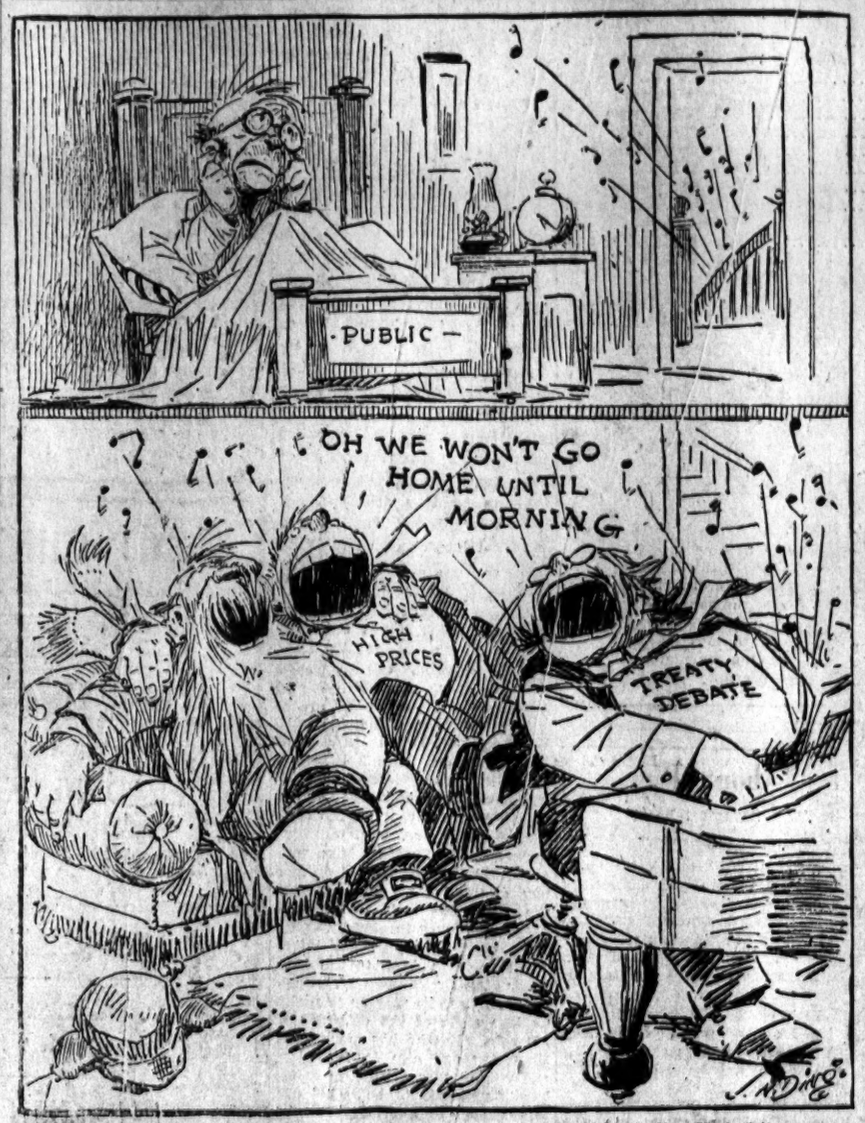
Twenty-one local organisation yesterday telegraphed Peking, urging the Central Government to retain the services of Mr. Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs, following news of his retirement in the Chinese press.

The reports started that Mr. Yang Tcheng has been relieved of his office for some other appointment and will be succeeded by Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Kaifeng, Honan, who in turn is to be succeeded by Mr. Hsia Tsing-chieg, Foreign Commissioner of Soochow who recently came to Shanghai to welcome the Italian aviators.

After lauding the accomplishments of Mr. Yang in his promotion of foreign relationship, of native industry, and welfare among the oversea Chinese, the telegram to the Central Government pointed out that the services of Mr. Yang cannot be spared in view of the many diplomatic questions which arise in this port.

The organisations which despatched the message were the Overseas Chinese Association, the Swatow Guild, the Native Products Union, Cantonese Union of Associated Bodies, the Cantonese Commercial Union, the Swatow Sugar and Sundries Guild, the Chekiang Silk Goods Union, the Hsuchow Guild, the Citizen's Peace Union, the China Industrial and Commercial Society, the Chinese Tobacco Dealers Union, the Chung Hua Labor Development Association, the Taipu Guild, the Chung Hua Labor and Commercial Investigation Bureau, the Shantung Guild, the Chiang Chwang Guild, the Overseas Students' Union, the Chung Hua Association of Military Arts, the Shanghai Pearl and Jewelry Exchange, the Shanghai Mohammedan Society and the Directorate of the Ching Cheng Society.

It's Long Past Everybody's Bedtime



Ding in New York Tribune

PHELAN PROPOSES TO CREATE U. S. OIL CORPORATION

Would Develop All Of Our Petroleum Resources In Foreign Countries

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, May 19.—Senator Phelan introduced into the Senate today a bill for the creation of a United States Oil Corporation with the object of developing all America's oil resources in foreign countries. Shares could be sold privately but only a minority to foreign interests.

Pasadena, California, May 18.—Mr. Bedford, Chairman of the Standard Oil Company, declared that the only way to find relief from the impending acute shortage of oil and petrol in the United States was through an "aggressive foreign policy by the United States Government."

He said that General Carranza had been permitted consistently to discriminate against American oil men with the result that practically no Mexican oil entered the United States last year in spite of the fact that the American holdings in Mexico exceeded the British.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN CHINA DECLARED HIGHLY PROMISING

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 19.—Interviewed by the newspaper The Financier with regard to a report from Peking of a financial crisis in China, "a leading authority in London, who is in constant touch with Chinese affairs" gave an assurance that there was nothing in the situation which need alarm the investing public in Great Britain who were in any way interested in China.

Indeed the Chinese outlook might be regarded as distinctly promising in view of the signing of the Consortium as between Japan and America. With Great Britain, France, America and Japan in agreement, a loan to China should stabilise conditions there and lead to a better international understanding with regard to Far Eastern finances generally.

Note:—The report referred to above was not cabled by Reuter.

PAINLEVE COMING HERE

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, May 18.—M. Painleve left for China today.

Republicans Frame Platform Policies

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, May 19.—Conferences which may develop important points in the Republican platform for the Presidential election campaign, have begun here. The Republican leaders headed by Mr. William Hayes and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, the Chairman of the new Executive Committee, dealing with the Republican Platform policy, declare that the discussions will be completed by an elaborate tour of the country. Actual work is in progress on the Mexican and Peace Treaty planks.

KILLING OF TWO BRITISH OFFICERS IN EGYPT AVENGED

Punitive Operations Against Tribes In Sudan Concluded By Colonel Darwell

(*Reuter's Service*)

Cairo, May 18.—The Governor General of the Sudan reports that the force under Colonel Darwell has successfully concluded in two months the punitive operations against the tribes responsible for the deaths of Major Stigand and Major White in December last. The enemy's main force was completely surprised and offered no resistance. The principal chief surrendered unconditionally. Large captures were made and no serious opposition was encountered at any time.

Note—Major White, then in command of the Equatorial Battalion in the Sudan, and Major Stigand, Governor of the Mongalla Province, were killed in a punitive raid near Tombe on December 8 last year.

Four Killed, Many Injured, When Fire Razes Tokio Factory

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, May 21.—The Hakodate Canning Factory, the biggest plant in the Orient, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Four workers were killed and several are missing. Ten firemen were seriously injured. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000 Yen. The destruction of the factory will be a serious disaster for the Japanese canning industries in Kamtchatka.

DISBAND TROOPS! TUCHUNS GO NEXT, SAYS GENERAL LU

Chekiang Governor Writes Book On How To Get Rid Of Militarism

That the disbandment of the military forces will cause the natural death of the Tuchun system in China is the gist of a book just published by General Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang.

The book, which is entitled 'Some Confidential Talk on the Abolition of the Tuchunate," dwells upon the defects of the present system and makes two suggestions for the solution of the problem, the provision of suitable posts for the high military officers and the disbandment of troops. It maintains that only a limited number of troops should be kept and this should be in accordance with the amount of money that the nation is able to set aside for such purpose. The writer continues:

TO CONVERT SOLDIERS

As regards the disposal of the disbanded soldiers a large number of them can be converted into police forces in the provinces, which will be necessary for preserving internal order according to the book. Some can be trained to work on engineering lines such as the building of public highways and bridges, mining, and for colonisation work.

As soon as disbandment is carried out whatever troops are left will be the national army whose duty is solely for national defense, while the preserving of internal order such as ridding the country of bandits and robbers should be assigned to the police. In case of necessity when soldiers are needed for the purpose, suitable petition for military reinforcements should be made to the Ministry of War.

WAR ZONES SUGGESTED

The whole country should be divided into different war zones and the soldiers of the national army should be transferred from one war zone to another at a definite period of time so as to familiarise them with the different parts of the country. Positions in the Ministry of War should also be offered to superior military officers in the country, so that they may be able to know the routine work in the War Department which will be of great benefit to the country in time of need.

BRITISH TO HELP POLES IF PEACE IS REFUSED

But Lloyd George Holds They Cannot Encourage Offensive Now

EXPLAINS STAND

Maclean Says Poland's Action Inimical To World Tranquility

RUSSIA BLAMED

League Of Nations Urged As Only Mediary In Similar Disputes

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 20.—On the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons for Whitsuntide, Sir Donald Maclean (Liberal) requested information with regard to the Lympne Conference. He expressed the hope that M. Poincare's resignation would provide an opportunity for bringing the Reparations Commission under the League of Nations.

Sir Donald Maclean made an impassioned appeal for the active organisation of the League of Nations, declaring that there was no hope unless all the nations seized hold of the League and made it a reality. He urged that the Supreme Council, while discharging the duties of the League, should point out to Poland that her action contravened Article 11 of the Covenant and was inimical to the peace of the world besides being disastrous to Poland herself, who, although bankrupt and typhus-stricken, still had an army of half a million men, well-equipped. Sir Donald Maclean maintained that the Government must have known of Poland's preparations for war.

SAYS PRESENT WAR IS DUE TO RUSSIANS

Mr. Walter Guinness (Unionist) maintained that the Government had acted perfectly correctly towards Poland and pointed out that the present state of war was due to the Bolsheviks, with whom the Poles had repeatedly tried to negotiate.

Mr. George Lambert (Liberal) expressed alarm at the recent statement by Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson that we needed the Army as much as we did in 1914.

Mr. Churchill, interrupting, said that the statement did not imply that we were on the verge of a great catastrophe, adding: "We are in a period of great disturbance and increasing degeneration in many parts of the world but anything similar to the German onrush of 1914 need not be expected again."

Lord Robert Cecil complained that an unparalleled opportunity of making the League of Nations a reality had been lost by not referring the Polish-Russian dispute to it.

GERMAN REPARATION SUBJECT DISCUSSED

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Lympne conference had discussed the agenda of the Spa conference the first paramount item of which was disarmament but the British and French Governments were not willing that the delay involved by the postponement of the Spa meeting should prevent action in the meanwhile, and arrangements for pressing forward disarmament were proceeding.

Referring to reparation, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that the treaty of Versailles allowed Germany to propose a total sum instead of the arrangements laid down in the treaty and the Allies hoped that such a proposal would be made at Spa. There was a general feeling at Lympne that, if possible, a fixed amount should be paid. Mr. Bonar Law added that he was not in a position to give the figure provisionally suggested.

BONAR LAW EXPLAINS ATTITUDE ON POLAND

Replying to Sir Donald Maclean's argument that priority should be given to France, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the British Government had always recognised the special hardship endured by France but they were unwilling to say that the initial payments should go to France, Great Britain's coming later. That would be utterly unfair not only to our own people but also to the Dominions, who had borne such a heavy charge. The special claims of France had been recognised by laying down a definite proportion, namely for every five pounds Great Britain received, France would receive eleven. If the German Government came to Spa with the intention and desire to carry out the treaty, then by

(Continued on Page 4)

'Twelfth Night' At The Lyceum

—o— —o— —o— —o—

A. D. C.'s First Shakesperian Production Is Big Success

SHAKESPEARE'S "TWELFTH NIGHT"
PRODUCED BY MR. E. P. GRAHAM-BARROW
CAST

Orsino, Duke of Illyria	Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes
Sebastian, brother to Viola	Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow
Antonio, a Sea Captain, friend to Sebastian	Mr. J. H. Kortright
A Sea Captain, friend to Viola	Mr. C. E. Spencer
Valentine, Lord attending on the Duke	Mr. B. Lawrie-Smith
Curio, Lord attending on the Duke	Mr. A. J. Hughes
Sir Toby Belch, uncle to the Lady Olivia	Mr. A. F. Blanchard
Sir Andrew Aguecheek	Mr. K. W. Tribe
Malvolio, steward to Olivia	Capt. G. J. Morley Peel
Fabian, servant to Olivia	Mr. E. R. Morrison
Clown, servant to Olivia	Mr. Laurie Burman
Olivia, a rich Countess	Mrs. Chris Wingrove
Viola, in love with the Duke	Mrs. G. J. Morley Peel
Maria, Olivia's woman	Miss Helen MacGregor
1st Officer	Capt. H. G. Reed
2nd Officer	Mr. W. J. Murphy
Ladies-in-Waiting	Mesdames N. G. Beale and N. Mathieson
Soldiers	Messrs. G. A. Haley and W. F. Radcliffe

SCENES

Act I.	Act II.
Scene	Scene
1.—Apartment in Duke's Palace.	1.—A Street.
2.—Sea Coast.	2.—Olivia's Garden.
3.—Olivia's House (Courtyard).	Interval of 10 Minutes.
4.—Apartment in Duke's Palace.	Act III.
5.—Olivia's House (Courtyard).	Scene
6.—A Street.	1.—Olivia's Garden.
7.—A Street.	2.—Near Olivia's House.
8.—Olivia's House (Kitchen).	3.—Olivia's Garden.
9.—Apartment in Duke's Palace.	
10.—Olivia's Garden.	

Interval of 10 Minutes.

Scenery by Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin.
Musical Director; Mr. W. J. Dexter.
Stage Manager; Mr. W. H. L. Warrener.
Costumes by Mrs. D. Berthet.

Acknowledgements: The Hongkong A. D. C. for loan of Special Curtain.
Mr. R. B. Hurry, Mus. B., for help in selection and arranging of the Old English Music.
Acts I and II after designs by Mr. W. Sinclair (Hongkong).

MUSIC

Overture "Air from Suite in D" by William Byrd (1538-1623).
Bach.
During First Interval "Minuet" "Come Away, Come Away, Death"
Boccherini. From a tune of Shakespeare's time
During Second Interval "Gavotte Arranged by R. B. Hurry, Mus. B.
and Rondo" Bach. "When I was a Little Tiny Boy" Traditional.
Songs and Incidental Music Incidental Music From Queen
"O Mistress Mine" Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book.
Elizabeth's Virginal Book arranged

BY ALLEN LOEHR

The A.D.C.'s efforts to put on its first production of Shakespeare were richly rewarded last night by the splendid reception given Twelfth Night by one of the most appreciative and enthusiastic audiences ever gathered in Shanghai. The unanimous decision was that the A.D.C. had scored an artistic triumph of stage craft.

To begin with, the music is a fit prelude to the classic scenes to be unfolded—music centuries old that wafts one back, back, back to the good old days when the enjoyment of life was more dependent upon beauty and simplicity than in the complex days of now. And most of the music is purely Shakespearian, and rarely heard except when in connection with such a production. Mr. Dexter has not been satisifed merely to give music in keeping with the atmosphere of the play, but he has gone out of his way to make it the best possible rendition of such music, as is especially noticeable in the muted string accompaniments of Feste's exquisite songs given by Mr. Laurie Burman in his role of the Clown.

The curtain rises on an inner curtain of conventional but attractive design peculiarly fitted to suit the demands of the play for rapid and frequent changes of scene and to maintain quick action. And this curtain holds imprisoned behind it glimpses of Shakespearian settings, each one a complete picture in itself. In fact, pictures by the old masters, awakened and glowing with life and action. The first scene, revealing the love sick Duke and his attendants, is an absolute Holbein in coloring and handling.

Never before has Shanghai been treated to so many changes of scene, each more pleasing than the last. Mr. Peyton-Griffin is to be congratulated on his success in the difficult task of so composing his scenes as to observe all conventional and traditional requirements while at the same time meeting the modern taste in scenic effects. And Mrs. Berthet, who was responsible for the beautifully designed costumes has ably co-operated with Mr. Peyton-Griffin in giving both players and audience a harmonious background and the correct atmosphere for so truly modern a presentation of Shakespeare.

And now to the players.

Mr. Edwardes, as the Duke, looks every inch the part and plays with fine restraint. The suppression of love's fervor, demanded in one of high degree while holding concourse with mere attendants, almost deprives him of the use of gesture, which needs must lay greater emphasis on choice of words, shading of tone, the glance of the eye, the smile, and Mr. Edwardes succeeds in impressing upon the audience the dignity not only of his high rank but also of his love. His acting throughout is characterised by a fine sense of values.

In vivid contrast is Viola, disguised as the youthful Cesario, an attendant on the Duke. For where the Duke, denied access to Lady Olivia, may speak only of his love for her, Viola, gaining admittance by the sheer persistence of her sex is permitted to pour out in impassioned pleading her master's love. Mrs. Morley Peel, to whose capable hands the difficult role of Viola has been entrusted, has let not one of the subtleties of her part escape her. Though under the disguise of a youth, and living up to her disguise with such consistency as to create a distinct personality for Cesario, she always manages to let Viola's true woman's soul shine through. Her work is full of verve and fire and a pleasing amount of youthful abandon.

Viola serves as a splendid foil to the haughty and austere Lady Olivia. Both women are mourning the loss of a beloved brother, but the fortunes of life have placed them in vastly different circumstances. Lady Olivia, in the security of wealth and position, rejects the love of the Duke. Viola, of equally gentle birth, but now a hapless adventurer in the guise of Cesario, is forced to reject the proffered love of Lady Olivia, a love which Olivia little guesses, is inspired by the persuasive eloquence not of a Sebastian pleading for his master but of a Viola voicing the pent up love of her woman's heart, which Mrs. Morley Peel makes the most beautiful moment in the play. Lady Olivia's unrestrained wooing of Cesario is in marked contrast to the subtle tactics employed by Viola in her siege of the heart of Orsino.

The role of Lady Olivia is almost an ungrateful one. In fact, I was sure it was, until I saw Mrs. Wingrove last night finally rise above the initial handicap of mourning (though she does make a beautiful picture), her vows of austerity and seclusion in commemmoration of her brother's death, and her boredom in the persistence of Orsino's suit, to that point where, in the sincerity of her infatuation and her subsequent distress in being herself the victim of Cupid's darts, she wins her right to our unreserved sympathy. Fate deals harshly with Lady Olivia, but Mrs. Wingrove has interpreted the role with kindly sympathy and breadth of feeling. Her handling of the scenes with Malvolio, her steward, and Feste, her Jester, reveal her skill in unfolding a none too simple character.

Capt. Morley Peel, as Malvolio, has a trying and thoroughly unsympathetic role to carry, but he does it excellently. His task is the more difficult in that such a character (I should say, caricature) as Malvolio hardly exists in our day and consequently is a difficult part to throw oneself into. Malvolio is in truth "sick of self-love" and to play so unnatural a part calls for assiduous attention to every detail. He was doubtless a common type of his day, but to us he can only be a peculiar character, a special creation of the artist playing the part. Perhaps no higher compliment can be paid Morley Peel than to say that unnatural as Malvolio may be, last night he seemed thoroughly human after all.

As the antithesis of Malvolio, Sir Toby Belch stands out, and one cannot think of Sir Toby without including both Maria, his co-conspirator and Sir Andrew Ague-cheek.

Sir Toby and Sir Andrew! What a pair! Is there any where in literature a more humourous couple? When all other memories of the Twelfth Night fade we still have fond recollection of these two.

The part of Sir Toby is so well cast that it is hard to think of any one but Mr. Blanchard in the role. He reels and laughs his carefree way through the play and carries an appreciative audience with him to the last. So naturally and with such abandon does he play as to make us lose sight of the difficulty of his role. Yet he has more lines than any one else in the play, and while never completely sober has to maintain that fine balance so essential to a preservation of his part from buffoonery. In this he is to be highly complimented on his success.

It falls to him also, and to Miss MacGregor, as Maria, to develop all of those humorous situations underlying the main plot in which Malvolio, Sir Andrew and Viola are baited in turn.

Miss MacGregor puts vivacity and sparkle into her work and is so dainty and clever that it is small wonder Sir Toby marries her in the end.

As for Feste, the Clown, my personal preference is for a livelier and more frolicsome jester, but after hearing Mr. Burnham's exquisite renditions of the plaintive songs of love and death, I think perhaps his Feste may hide a heartache under his smile, and that perhaps his interpretation is quite right.

If there is any outstanding feature of the production it is Mr. Tribe's interpretation of Sir Andrew. If Sir Toby is well cast, Sir Andrew is still better. Sir Toby is a type which Mr. Blanchard has succeeded in rendering wholly natural and almost lovable. Sir Andrew is a unique character rendered the more unique by Mr. Tribe's peculiar physical fitness for the role and by the whimsicality of his interpretation. The individuality displayed in Mr. Tribe's characterisation is deserving of the highest praise.

Mr. Morrison, as Fabian, enters heartily into his role of supporting Sir Toby and Maria in their various schemes and is well suited for the work. His buoyant disposition and clear enunciation enable him to get everything possible out of his part.

Mr. Kortright, sounds the one tragic note, and injects deep feeling into his portrayal of Antonio, for which he is admirably equipped with a full resonant voice of dramatic quality. Though but a minor role he plays it with such conviction as to make it stand out with pleasing distinctness.

And now for Sebastian and Mr. Graham Barrow. The man to whom we are all indebted for putting it over when everyone said it could not be done, the man who five years ago declared that Shanghai would support a Shakespearian production, and who definitely two years ago began working up the interest in the A.D.C. that culminated in the triumph of last night, reserved for himself the small role of Sebastian. As Sebastian, Mr. Graham Barrow had next to nothing to do, but as the moving spirit of last night's performance he had everything. He himself, disclaims any credit for the success and pays all tribute to those whose untiring energy and unflagging spirits went "over the top" and gave us our first presentation of "Twelfth Night" in Shanghai and our first Shakespeare at the hands of amateurs. But players and audience know and appreciate the full value of his work, and of those who so loyally supported him. Our thanks, Graham Barrow. For proving to us all that William Shakespeare is not always a high-brow but often just plain old "Bill," and as thoroughly human as you or I.

The matinee of 'Twelfth Night' to be given at the Lyceum Theater will be at 2:30 p.m., and not 3 as advertised. The alternation has been found necessary owing to the band having to fulfil an engagement at 5 p.m.

HARBOR PAGEANT FOR EMPIRE DAY

Parade Of British Shipping Will Be Preceded By Cathedral Service

A parade of British shipping in the harbor will be the outstanding feature of the Empire Day program in which all British residents of Shanghai will participate tomorrow. Preceding the naval demonstration a short service will be held at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock.

The program of exercises for the day also will include a parade of British members of the S. V. C. and police detachments.

At the Consulate grounds Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, will receive the salute, the band playing the first six bars of the British National Anthem. Following up inspection Sir Everard will deliver an address and will present decorations.

No formal invitations have been issued for the celebration as it is expected that all British subjects will take part.

Reach Deadlock On Army Reorganisation Measure In Congress

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, May 19.—A deadlock has been reached on the Army Reorganisation Bill which recently went to Congress. Some of the provisions of the Bill will be resubmitted to the House of Representatives with a view to modification.

Opium Monopoly In Macao Is Sold To Hongkong Company

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Macao, May 21.—The bidding was very keen today for the opium monopoly for the three years commencing August 1, the first offer being $2,500,000 annually. Spirited competition brought the price up to $3,950,000 and the farm was adjudicated to the Lee Sing Company, Hongkong.

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BRITISH TO HELP POLES IF PEACE IS REFUSED

(Continued from Page 1)

the method of open conversation proposed there was better hope than by any other method that reasonable conditions would be imposed.

In the course of a lengthy explanation of the attitude of the British Government towards Poland, Mr. Bonar Law disclaimed that there was any desire to make war on Russia. He maintained that the kind of Government the Soviet professed was contrary to human nature and could not last. The way to create a reasonable situation in Russia was to allow the Russian people to work out their own salvation: it was by opening up trade much more than by armament that the Bolshevik Government would be put down.

Dealing with Poland, Mr. Bonar Law said a small quantity of ammunition had been given to Poland as an ally, intended to enable the Poles to defend themselves against attack by the Bolsheviks which threatened in October 1919, but Poland had been informed that Great Britain would not take the responsibility of advising peace or war, although the opinion of the British Government was against war.

LLOYD GEORGE SUPPORTS STAND OF BONAR LAW

Mr. Lloyd George, who followed, supported Mr. Bonar Law. He said that the Cabinet had informed the Polish Foreign Minister that Great Britain did not desire to give Poland the slightest encouragement to pursue a policy of war, because Great Britain would thereby be incurring responsibilities which she could not discharge. The Prime Minister, continuing, made it clear that the principal difficulty was that the Polish army had advanced far beyond the racial boundaries, but if Poland made a real attempt to conclude an equitable peace and the Bolsheviks refused, Great Britain would be bound to assist Poland. In addition to that, the Supreme Council had expressed its opinion at the same time, namely in February. It was made plain that Great Britain was sick of war and the one thing she desired was peace. On the other hand, after the defeat of Denikin the Bolshevik army on the Polish frontier had been increased by more than fifty percent.

The Poles had asserted that they had every indication that unless they were strong enough, the Bolsheviks would overrun them and they had asked what the position of Great Britain would be if they had told the Poles they must not attack the Bolsheviks and the latter overran Poland.

FUNDS FOR SINN FEIN COMING FROM AMERICA

Referring to the League of Nation's suggestion, the Prime Minister said that the Government were of opinion that the League should only take action when it could be effective. It was impossible to interfere successfully in the present case.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking regarding Ireland, said that there was ample evidence that the condition of affairs was all part of the propaganda which was being carried on in Egypt and India. The chief offices were in New York. The directors of the campaign were not animated by any desire to help Ireland but by hatred: they were working to destroy the British Empire. Whether it came via Germany or not, a great part of the funds for the movement came from America.

Mr. Denis Henry, Attorney General for Ireland, describing the military measures employed in Ireland, said that the Chief Secretary had put cavalry in the cattle-driving districts of Roscommon, Galway and Leitrim, resulting in seventy prosecutions for cattle-driving. A good many convictions had already been obtained. In some districts the constable on duty was strengthened by the presence of three soldiers in full fighting kit.

This closed the debate, and the House adjourned until June 1.

Paris, May 21.—The Hungarian Delegation returned to Paris this morning, to hand their reply to the Allies' peace proposals.

WILSON IS ASKED TO CALL LEAGUE MEETING

Paris, May 21.—A meeting of French and German economic delegates took place yesterday, when the German representatives set forth their proposals regarding the resumption of economic relations between the two countries.

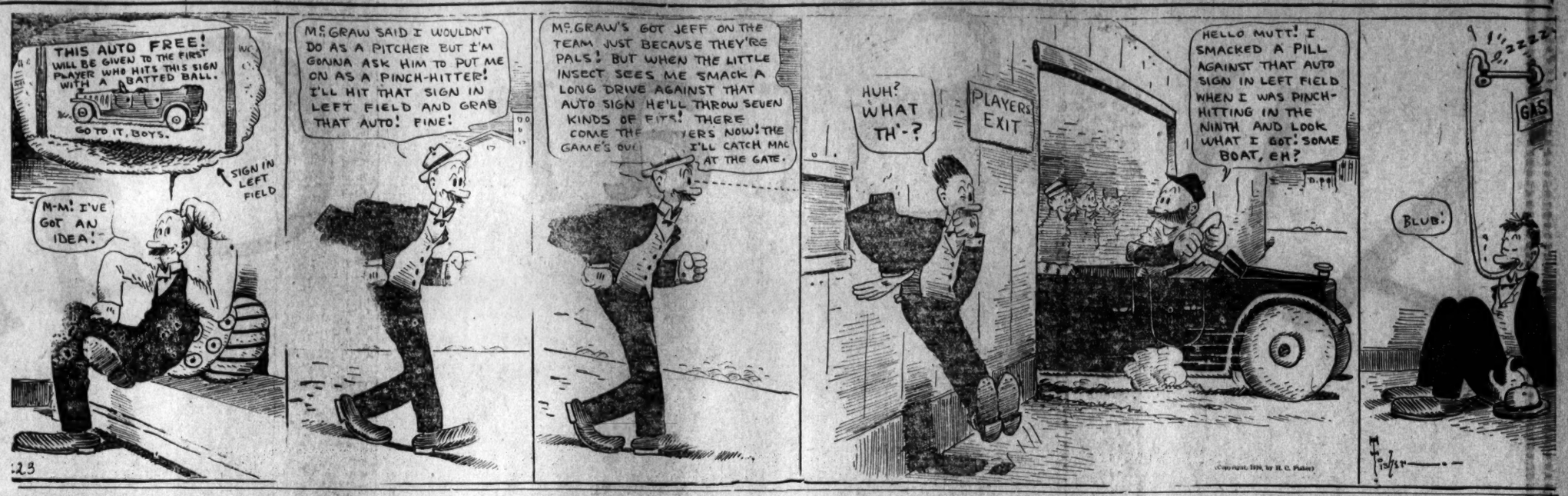
New York, May 19.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Associated Press states that there has been a clash between the Greek and Turkish troops at Smyrna. It is reported that the Greeks are planning a fresh advance.

Rome, May 18.—The Council of the League of Nations has telegraphed to President Wilson, requesting him to convene the Assembly of the League in November at Brussels as Geneva is not yet ready to receive the Assembly.

Salisbury, May 18.—The Legislative Council today passed a resolution by 12 votes to 5, requesting the Imperial Government to establish a responsible Government in Southern Rhodesia. The Postmaster-General voted with the elected members of the Council in the majority. The minority was composed of nominated members.

Paris, May 19.—The Foreign Affairs Commission has instructed its President, M. Louis Barthou, again to request the Premier to make known the text of all the agreements relative to affairs in the East, subsequent to 1916, to which he referred in a recent speech in the Chamber.

MUTT & JEFF — 'Mac' Picks His Pinch Hitters With Rare Judgment — By Bud Fisher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GO TO IT, BOYS.
SIGN IN LEFT FIELD
M-M! I'VE GOT AN IDEA!
MC GRAW SAID I WOULDN'T DO AS A PITCHER BUT I'M GONNA ASK HIM TO PUT ME ON AS A PINCH-HITTER! I'LL HIT THAT SIGN IN LEFT FIELD AND GRAB THAT AUTO! FINE!
MC GRAW'S GOT JEFF ON THE TEAM JUST BECAUSE THEY'RE PALS! BUT WHEN THE LITTLE INSECT SEES ME SMACK A LONG DRIVE AGAINST THAT AUTO SIGN HE'LL THROW SEVEN KINDS OF FITS! THERE COME THE ...YERS NOW! THE GAME'S OU... I'LL CATCH MAC AT THE GATE.
HUH? WHAT TH'-?
PLAYERS EXIT
HELLO MUTT! I SMACKED A PILL AGAINST THAT AUTO SIGN IN LEFT FIELD WHEN I WAS PINCH-HITTING IN THE NINTH AND LOOK WHAT I GOT: SOME BOAT, EH?
GAS
BLUB!
:23

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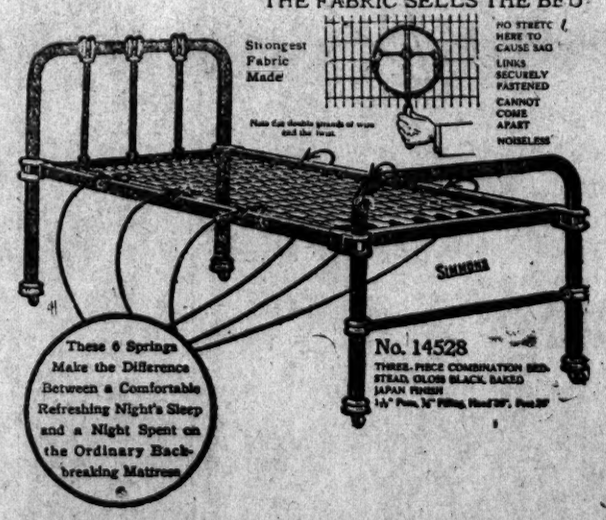

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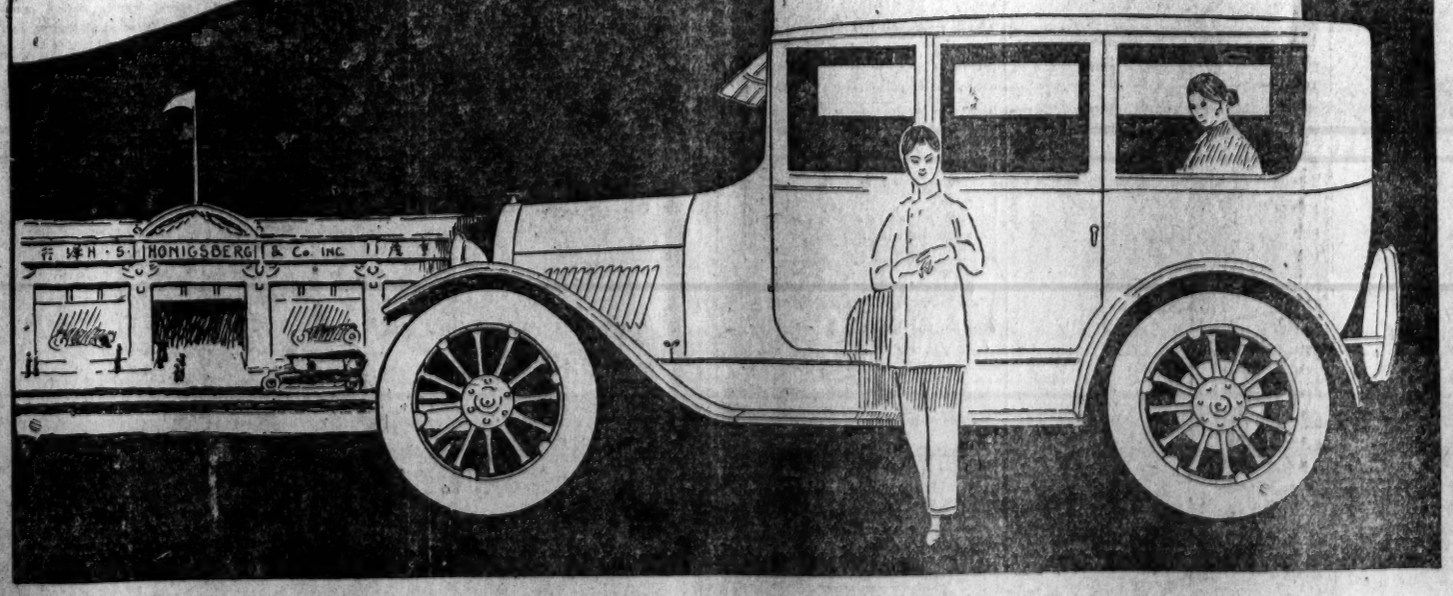

News Brevities

Trial of the suit of Mr. Jackson T. Hammond versus Thomas W. Simmons and Company will open in the United States Court for China before Judge C. S. Lobingier tomorrow morning.

* * *

Dr. W. W. Yen leaves for Hangchow today.

* * *

The United Services Association will hold its dinner and smoking concert at the Astor House Hotel at 8 o'clock tomorrow night.

* * *

The Cathay Trust Company general meeting will take place at 30 Peking Road tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The Shanghai Horticulture Society will give its Spring flower show at the Town Hall Tuesday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock.

* * *

Members of the Shanghai Cricket Club will have their "guest day" at the club's ground Tuesday.

* * *

Shareholders of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., will hold their annual general meeting Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

Members of the Y.M.C.A. took a bicycle trip to Woosung yesterday afternoon. In the evening members and their families were entertained at a moving picture show at Martyrs' Memorial Hall where "The Honor System," a prison reform film, was shown.

* * *

Mr. H. K. Caskey of New York City will speak on "A Man & His Name" before the Sunday Service League this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Yacht Club will be held on Thursday on board the Foam at 5:30 o'clock. Members desiring to present resolutions are requested to send them in to the secretary, Mr. H. W. Welman, Weeks and Co., not later than Tuesday.

* * *

The regular missionary prayer meeting tomorrow will consider matters in connection with the work of the Christian Endeavor Society in China. Mr. E. E. Strother, General Secretary of the movement, will lead the meeting, while Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Foochow, who founded the first Christian Endeavor Society in China some thirty-five years ago, will speak about the Society as he knows it.

* * *

The mystery of the checquered advertisement on the amusement page is solved at last. The management of the Isis Theatre announces the arrival shortly of Pearl White in the screen drama the "Black Secret."

* * *

A Chinese, penniless and despondent, jumped off the Soochow Creek bridge at North Chekiang Road. He was rescued by boatmen. Japanese Assessor Hayashida and Magistrate Loh ruled that the Chinese city authorities should dispose of the case.

* * *

It is reported that the British aeroplane carrier, Ark, Royal, is shortly coming to China to form part of the China Naval Station. The vessel has lately been engaged in the vicinity of Constantinople and is the first of its kind to be attached to the British Navy in China waters.

* * *

The opening shoot of the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock when the "Silex" cup, presented by a member, will be competed for. The conditions are 40 pigeons from "leggett" trap under sealed handicap.

* * *

Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, was a passenger to Hongkong by Empress of Asia yesterday. He will return to Shanghai by the same steamer on June 5th.

* * *

Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, wife of the United States Consul-General, will leave for Europe on the Venezuela today at noon.

Salvation Army Is Praised By Wilson For War Services

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, May 19.—President Wilson has sent a telegram to Commander Evangeline Booth, congratulating the Salvation Army on its war record and hoping that the Army's appeal for funds would be very successful.

Urges Modification Of Immigration Law

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, May 18.—Addressing a meeting of the National Manufacturers' Association here today, Senator Edge advocated the modification of the immigration laws in order to permit an influx of desirable immigrants so as to meet the labor shortage but proposed a process of Americanisation in order to prevent immigrants falling under the influence of the Bolsheviks.

American School Fund Collection Begins This Week

$132,570 Already Raised; U. S. Steel Products Company In The Lead

With the receipt of the contribution of the United Steel Products Company to the American School Fund, amounting to Gold $10,000, the collection of funds for the purchase of the site for the school in Shanghai will begin in earnest this week. Results are being felt also from the efforts of those who have co-operated in America in the collection of subscriptions for the campaign.

Contributions through the New York and San Francisco offices of Anderson, Meyer and Company have brought in gifts this past week from the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, $500; Parke Davis and Company, Detroit, $200; Pacific Sanitary Manufacturing Company, San Francisco, $100; Plant Rubber and Asbestos Company, $50; Certainteed Products Corporation $100. Through Mustard and Company: The Herring Hall Marvin Safe Company has given $250, and the Howe Scale Company of New York, $150. These gifts are all in United States currency.

The office of the campaign committee, on the fifth floor of the new building at 20, Museum Road, has been outfitted with modern filing equipment through the courtesy of Mr. E. W. Bauckham, of the Office Appliance Company.

From distant Chengtu comes $50 from the American Association there. Other subscriptions include the Rev. and Mrs. H. K. Wright, Gold $100; J. B. Loucks, Standard Oil Co., Tsingtau, Mex. $72; J. Howard Madden, Shanghai, $75; and Benjamin F. Reist, Shanghai, $60.

This brings the total subscriptions in Shanghai to Taels 70,112.16, Mexican $15,226.81 and Gold $19,400, or approximately Mex. $132,570 at current rates of exchange.

The business manager, Mr. C. L. Boynton, announces that notices will be sent out at once to those who have not paid subscriptions. It is not necessary to await the receipt of the official notice or the call of a shroff, and checks or compradore orders, payable to the American School Campaign Committee, may be sent to Mr. Boynton at 20 Museum Road.

American Company S.V.C. Orders

The American Company, S.V.C., will assemble on the Bund foreshore at the end of Kiukiang Road on Monday, May 24, at 8:30 a.m. sharp to participate in ceremonies incident to welcoming Mr. Charles R. Crane, U.S. Minister to China.

Dress: Drill Order, with campaign hats, Lee-Enfield rifles and bayonets.

S. A. Ransom, Major,
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Buy it—we guarantee it!

This 8-day Lever Watch, Open Face, as illustrated, in beautifully polished plain Solid Nickel Case.
No. 386 ..... Price (17/6) $4.20
In Artistically Engraved SOLID SILVER Case (British Government Stamped). Open Face as illustrated.
No. 518..... Price (27/6) $6.60
In Artistically Engraved SOLID SILVER Case (British Government Stamped), but Full Hunter pattern.
No. 831 ..... Price (32/6) $7.80
LUMINOUS DIAL AND HANDS (5/-) $1.20 extra
Prices are calculated in Gold Dollars at $4.80 to £1 sterling.

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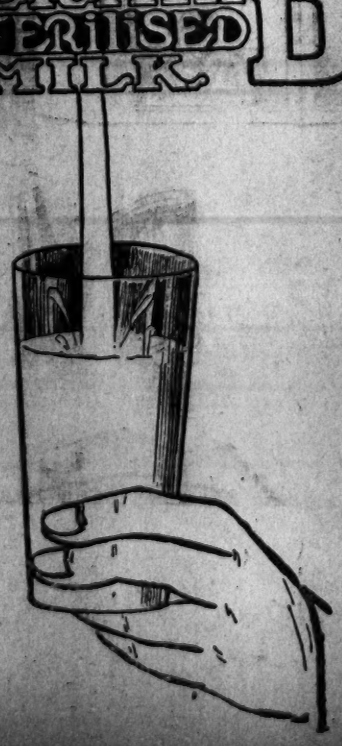

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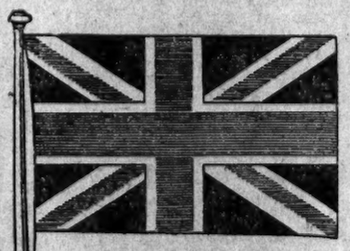

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"Marked fuel economy" will be your verdict after short use.

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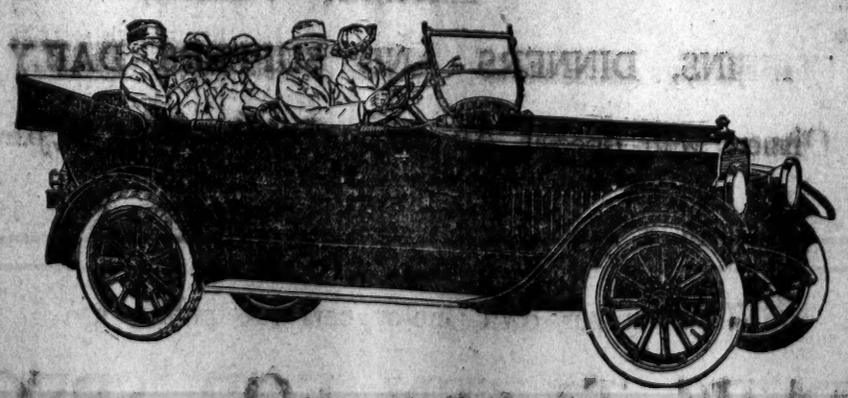

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Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

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STUDEBAKERS

Sorority's Colorful Fete Nets McTyeire Big Returns

The work accomplished by the McTyeire High School, the McTyeire Sorority and its present student body was fully demonstrated and appreciated yesterday when 5,000 spectators thronged the old German Club and contributed liberally to the fund being raised for the erection of new buildings on the campus. At the performance of "Sylvia" many had to be turned away for lack of seating accommodations.

It is estimated that over $10,000 was raised during the two day fete, which was officially concluded yesterday. However, strong appeals have been made to the committee-in-charge to repeat the program.

Miss Mayling Soong, chairman of the Publicity Committee, said nothing could be definitely announced until the committee meets this evening. She added that even if the committee decides to repeat the fete, it would not be held tomorrow. The former German Club will be used for a reception to Mr. Charles R. Crane, the new American Minister, Monday afternoon.

Although no definite figures as to the proceeds of the sales could be secured last night, it was conservatively estimated that it will reach five figures.

All the booths did well. Yesterday the fishing pond had to be resupplied. The special feature was the closed or blind auctions which created a great deal of excitement and amusement.

The Raphael Madonna picture embroidered by a Chinese lady realised $500, of which $200 will go to swell the funds of the fete. Various other contributions were received.

American Picnic Proves Big Success At Jessfield

The American Song Service Picnic held at Jessfield Park Saturday afternoon was a real success, first, in attendance, second, in the program of sports, and third, in the good old fashioned picnic supper. More than four hundred persons attended and all joined in some of the sports of the afternoon. The day was somewhat cloudy and gloomy and early in the afternoon there was every indication of rain. However, the late afternoon was fine, and though perhaps many who earlier planned to go, backed out because of the threatening weather there was still a jolly crowd. About seventy-five American sailors representing especially the S.S. Wilmington and the S.S. Helena enjoyed the picnic. The eats consisted of many good things of which there was good fried chicken, baked beans, etc., and last but not least, at least seventy-six, good big juicy home made pies, that were devored without any left over.

The afternoon of sports consisted of the following events, with winners for first, second and third places, as designated:

50 yard dash, boys 13 and under—1 Frances Nance; 2 Chas. Lipson; 3 Caldwell Castle.

50 yard dash, girls 13 and under—1 Leona Bernard; 2 Margaret Smith; 3 Helen McCracken.

50 yard dash, boys 14 and over—1 Harold Brewster; 2 Wilfred Elterich; 3 Dana Nance.

50 yard dash, girls 14 and over—1 Margaret Blaine; 2 Elizabeth Wilbur; 3 Virginia McDaniel.

50 yard dash, men—1 Barktman; 2 Boynton; 3 Jackson.

50 yard dash, ladies—1 Mrs. McCracken; 2 Mrs. McCloy; 3 Mrs. Dadisman.

50 yard dash, Sailors—1 Freeman; 2 Milde; 3 Kebler.

50 yard dash, boys 8 and under—1 Billy McCloy; 2 Joe McCracken; 3 Billy Stafford.

50 yard dash, girl 8 and under—1 Claire Nicols; 2 Antonette Lowe; 3 Charlotte Throop.

Crab Race—boys—1 Chas. Squires; 2 Earl Gossard; 3 Frances Nance.

Skipipng race, girls—1 Emma McCloy; 2 Leona Bernard; 3 Helen McCracken.

Thread the needle, men and women—1 Mrs. McCracken, Mr. Frimel; 2 Miss Haskel, Mr. Haskel; 3 Miss Rietveld, Mr. Schreimdn.

Crow race for men—1 Wilfred Elterich; 2 Lacy I. Moffett; 3 Dr. J. C. McCracken.

Standing Broad Jump—1 J. K. Gold 9-2 ½; 2 Barktman; 3 Boynton.

Standing Broad Jump, Girls and Boys—1 Chas. Lipton 7-1; 2 F. Nance 6-11; 3 McDaniels 6-10.

Tug of War—Men—Team 1, Barktman, Capt.

Tug of War—Girls—Team No. 2 winner, Helen McCracken, Capt.

Tug of War—Boys—Team No. 3 winner, Earl Gossard, Captain.

The ribbons for the afternoon, tokens to the winners of first, second and third places were presented to the respective winners by Mrs. Fred Sites.

Through the kindness of Mr. Sullivan, of Sullivan's Fine Candy Shop, a small box of candy was given to each winner, and to winners in team contests a box was given to each participant on the team.

Getz Brothers donated a big box of Heinz canned baked beans which, when distributed by Mrs. Brenneman, who had charge of the Baked Bean Division inspired one picnicker to slip over the following verse:

Mr. Brenneman's "mother,"
I always knew my son John's wife—
Had found some scheme or other
For she can't cook to save her life.
And neither could her mother,
And yet she always serves the best,
No matter where one dines.
I wonder why I never guessed
The credit's due to Heinz.

The perpetrator of this is still at large. Anyway it was 8 o'clock last night before the tired youngsters and their tired parents reached home, after a wonderful day and a wonderful time.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, May 19.—The Commonwealth House of Representatives has passed the third reading of the Anglo-Persian Oil Agreement.

Tennis Ground At Race Course Open

The tennis ground of the Shanghai American Athletic Club, at the Race Course is now open to all prospective members. The club expects to have its best year in this line of sports. There will be tournaments during the season and we hope to see plenty of new faces amongst us this year.

There will be a meeting of all prospective members Wednesday, May 26, at 5:15 p.m. in the Court room of the United States Court of China, in Whangpoo Road. All who are interested are cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL PROGRAM

The Music department of the American Woman's Club announces a program to be given at the home of Mrs. Albert Tenney, 24 Whangpoo Road, at 5:15 on the afternoon of Friday, May 28. Those assisting on the program are: Misses Booker and Ware, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Hopson, Mrs. Kurt.

You will keep dry all days inside Beacons

Rain cannot penetrate a "Beacon" Coat. Over 50,000 Overseas Men and Women have found this to be true. They bought as you can buy—on the clear understanding that your money will be returned in full if the Coat leaks, goes sticky or fails in any way.

BEACON OILSKINS
NEVER GO STICKY OR LEAK

Beacon Oilskins are made for both sexes and all ages from 3 years old, upwards, and are specially seasoned before despatch Abroad. You can save time, and buy safely, by ordering any of the following now, without waiting for the Catalogue.

THE CONNAUGHT COAT FOR MEN Smart Raglan Style, in China Silk Oilskin: the lightest Oilskin Coat, made specially for Hot Countries; in Black, Yellow, Grey, Dark Green, Navy or Brown; Single Silk, 17-ozs. weight, 57/6; Double Silk (two thicknesses) 32-ozs. weight, 77/6. Hat to match, Lined Silk, in Black or Colours, 11/6.

THE PATRICIA COAT FOR WOMEN is exactly the same as the CONNAUGHT in material, Raglan Shape, weight, and price. The colours are different: Saxe, Primrose, Amethyst, Navy, Black, Brown, Mole and Myrtle. Hats to match, Lined Silk, in Black or Colours, 11/6.

THE FALKLAND COAT FOR MEN is the lightest Cambric Oilskin made. Smartly cut, with easy Raglan shoulders, wide 84-in. skirt, two big pockets, shoulders lined across, and storm tabs to cuffs and throat. 3 lbs. weight, in Black, 38/6; in Grey green, Dark green, or Tan-brown, 42/-. Sou'westers to match, 6/- and 7/- respectively.

THE PIONEER COAT FOR HORSEMEN is made of Double Oilskin throughout, with a Triple Overlap Blizzard-proof front, and an extra wide 120-in. skirt. It has a button-up back-vent 30-in. long, an inner extending-flap which completely covers the saddle, knee-straps, wind-cuffs, and 2 roomy pockets. Grey-green colour. 4 lbs. weight 59/6; the same Coat with a Wool Fleece lining and Sporting Belt to Buckle, £5 5s. Haydon Oilskin Sporting Hat to match, 7/-.

MINIATURE OILSKINS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS from 22 ins. long (three year-old size) at 17/6, to 44 ins. long at 30/-. Ten intermediate sizes and prices. In Black only, the Girl's Coat has a belted back. Children's Sou'westers lined, 4/6.

TO ORDER:—State Coat needed, Colour, Chest-measurement, height, and send remittance for price. We pay Postage and Insurance. Full money back straight away if you are not perfectly satisfied.

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If you prefer to inspect the full range before ordering please write for our booklet "Weather Comfort" describing the World-famous Beacon Weather Wear for all, to

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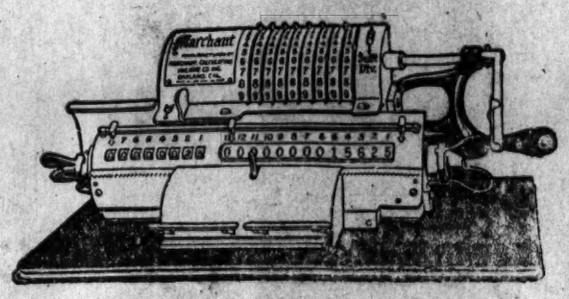

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The Best Family Restaurant -:- Excellent Kitchen -:- The Finest Wines

TIFFINS, DINNERS AND SUPPERS DAILY

Musical Dinners with Special Attractions. Dancing From 9 p.m. Daily

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ORDERS TAKEN FOR SPECIAL TIFFINS — DINNERS — SUPPERS

Order your table beforehand

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WE ARE SHOWING THE LATEST CREATIONS IN SPRING MODEL GOWNS, TRIMMED MILLINERY, SPORTS COATS, BLOUSES, SUMMER LINGERIE, ETC., ETC.

The latest in Collars. Organdi muslin, tucked and lace edge.
Price $1.00 each

A really smart sponge collar in black and white check.
Price $2.50

Ladies' white cotton gloves good quality
Price 75 cts. pair.
Ladies' all silk gloves white superior finish.
Price $1.00 pair.

"Fergusons" Dainty Voiles, in all the newest designs and color effects, checks, stripes, plaids, spots.
Price $1.25 yard

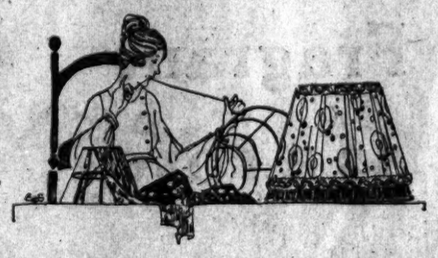
Ladies' White Hose, mercerised cotton with black clocks.
Price $1.75 pair
Ditto plain white cotton.
Price $1.00 pair

Silk Sports Coat with belt, blue and brown check design.
Price $35.00 each

We are now showing the latest in sports coats. No. 63. Very smart coat. Olive green color with check collar and cuffs. All silk.
Price $35.00 each

White voile ready to wear gowns, number of new styles to choose from.
Price $8.50
Figured Voile Gowns some very pleasing designs.
Price from $8.50 each

New creations in model hats arriving by every mail. We have some very smart models for present wear now showing.
Price from $14.50 up.



White muslin Blouses trimmed lace and embroidery, lastest style. Price $4.50 each
White Jap Silk Blouses, new full shape with collar, one large pearl button, very smart.
Price $7.50 each

Pretty Nainsook Camisoles trimmed lace, good quality.
Price $4.50 each

Ladies' Dainty Nainsook Night Dresses for summer wear, trimmed lace.
Price $7.50 each

Just received a new shipment of Dainty Figured Voile Dress lengths, Dark grounds patterns in silver and gold. Price $22.50

Golf Jacket all wool with belt and patch pockets, colour old rose,
Price $18.50

Wool Sports Jumper all wool, colour yellow with blue and black stripes on collar and cuffs.
Price $27.50

Figured Crepe Blouses. New full shape in blue, mauve, pink, old rose.
Price $8.75 each

Crepe de Chine Blouses. Latest style with collar and turned back cuffs, all colours.
Price $10.50 each

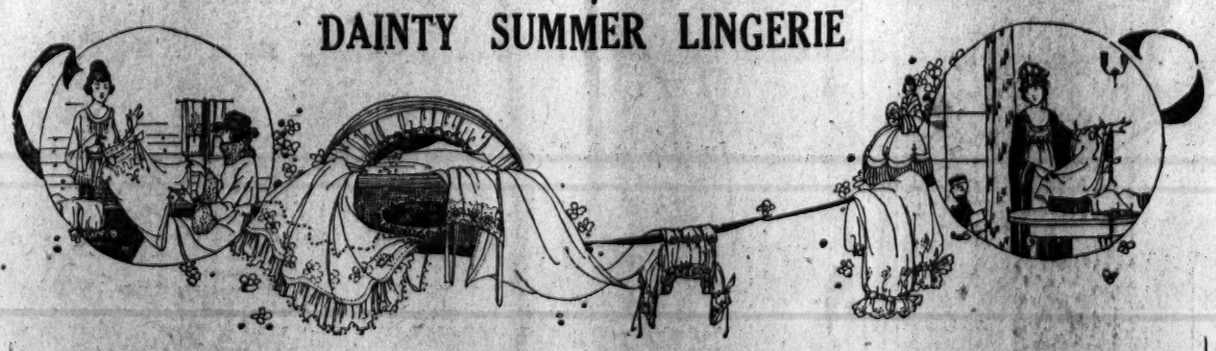
Superior quality English Straws, trimmed ribbon.
Price $9.50 each
Untrimmed shapes, large brims, good straw.
Price $4.50 each

Model Straw Hat for present wear, trimmed wide band ribbon.
Price $10.50 each

Grafton Figured Voile Dress lengths, plain and dark grounds, various patterns from $9.50

W.B. Summer Corsets Model 101 a popular style, low front. Price $2.75

DAINTY SUMMER LINGERIE



New Consignment of Dainty Silk and Crepe de Chine Underwear, also the latest figured voile sets, on show in our Ladies' Department
Silk Sets from $27.50 ..... Crepe de Chine Sets from $37.50

GRAFTON PLAIN VOILES

Fast Dye Colours, White, Shell, Pink, Sky, Lavender, Saxe, Mauve, etc., etc.

40 inches wide
Our Price $1.00 yard.

SPECIAL OFFER

10,000 yards of White Mercerised Lawn 44 inches wide Good Washing Quality.
Our Price 55 cts. yard.

W.B. Corset No. 419. Low bust model. Suitable for present wear.
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2,000 yards GEORGETTE CREPE ALL COLOURS. OUR PRICE $3.25 yard

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS—CASH **NO CREDIT**

Gustav Noske Describes How He Ended The Revolt That Was Started By Kapp

'I Removed Luettwitz And Then, With The People Behind Me, In Four Days Crushed The Crazy Uprising'—Spartacists Beaten By The Old German Army

[Universal Service herewith presents one of a series of exclusive articles written especially for it by Gustav Noske, who, as Minister of Defense, was the "strong man" of the Ebert Government, and who is even now, though out of office, one of the strongest and most influential leaders of the German Social-Democrats.

As virtual military dictator up to March 13 last, he put down every revolutionary attempt with such a swiftness and success that the Extremist Labor leaders of the latest revolt made his dismissal an essential to their annulment of the general strike.]

BY GUSTAV NOSKE

(Copyright, 1920, by Universal Service)

Berlin, March 30.—Germany has been plunged into a new crisis. The promises of a healthy restoration, which were slowly progressing, have been suddenly interrupted.

During the past sixteen months—ever since the revolution which made Germany a Republic—the extremist elements have endangered the stability of the country and the future of the German people, because these elements are endeavoring to realise their fantastic political and economic plans.

BLAMES "ULTRA-PRUSSIANS"

It was possible to check these efforts during the period from the armistice to March 13 last. On that day, however, a number of ultra-Prussian politicians and officers senselessly destroyed all that had been accomplished and the newly awakened communistic danger again threateningly raises its head.

By the revolution resulting from the loss of the war the old and obsolete political institutions disappeared in a few days. A National Assembly was created at Weimar by a new democratic constitution, and the German people today possess more political freedom and rights than the people of any other country.

Notwithstanding all the joy and happiness over these achievements, physical privations created a state of extreme discontent among the great majority of our people and confused their political sense.

The blame for all the discontent and privations was heaped upon the revolution (of November, 1918) and upon the new government.

"A CRAZY ENTERPRISE"

The conspiracy that was carried out on March 13 last was organised by a hand of political desperadoes. A number of disgruntled officers and a few thousand misguided soldiers who feared unemployment served as shock troops in this crazy enterprise.

It must be remembered that no group of the German people suffered such defeat in the war and so deep a fall in the revolution as the officers' corps of the old imperial army.

They were always miserably paid, even up to the highest posts, but in regard to pomp, clothing, decorations and social advantages, the old rulers placed them above every other stratum of society.

They were excluded from participation in the political life of the nation, but from their boyhood days they were reared in unelastic monarchial, conservative views. Open expression of democratic views was impossible for the old army officers, especially in Prussia and Saxony.

PEOPLE AGAINST MILITARISM

Now, as a result of the course the revolution took, the officers regained their old respected position.

It was not sufficient for a considerable proportion of the German workingmen that equality of suffrage, an eight-hour working day and other war-reaching democratic and economic advantages were given by the new Republican Constitution. These things did not satisfy the aims with which they had started the revolution, which was in the main a gigantic anti-militaristic revolt.

They wanted control and mastery. They wanted workingmen's and soldiers' councils of the Russian type, and complete nationalisation and socialisation of national resources and industries.

At the beginning of 1919, a similar attempt was made in Berlin. The Government at that time had no forces with which to check these efforts and I was entrusted with the task of organising a reliable force of troops for the protection of the young Democracy.

PUT DOWN SPARTACISTS

As leaders, only officers of the old army were available, and they answered my call quickly. They succeeded in putting down the Spartacist disorders, and credit and recognition for this were justly given them. But this, at the same time, resulted in some of those officers quickly regaining their old self-assertion.

In the middle of 1919, the number of soldiers in Germany was about 500,000. The majority was distributed along the entire eastern border and the Baltic provinces.

That the Peace Treaty would provide for a considerable reduction of the German military forces was clear to every one in Germany. The armistice had been concluded in the hope that the League of Nations would make possible a general disarmament.

This expectation proved deceptive. As yet the League of Nations, such as it is, has not assured world peace.

Germany's eastern neighbors are strongly armed, and for the maintenance of internal order, I am sorry to say, Germany still needs a military force.

The provision of the peace treaty under which Germany may not have troops in excess of 200,000, including 4,000 officers, by April 1 has had a crushing effect on the German officers' corps.

The hope that the revision of the Peace Treaty would permit Germany to maintain a larger military force has not been given up by the officers.

I also consider that 100,000 soldiers are, for the time being, absolutely insufficient.

Unfortunately, all representations have thus far failed to bring any definite assurances. It is true that because of the delay in the ratification of the Treaty the date for the reduction to 100,000 has been postponed to July 10.

By April 10 I was to furnish evidence to the Inter-Allied Control Commission that we have only 200,000 men under arms.

In accordance with the orders of the Entente, I had given instructions in the beginning of March that about 60,000 men should be discharged by April 1. To the formations to be demobilised belonged also the Marine Brigade of Captain Erhardt, numbering approximately 5,000.

I removed General von Luettwitz, who opposed me in my efforts, from his command. Upon this action of mine, the military and political desperadoes joined and undertook a coup d'etat against Berlin.

This coup was shattered in four days by the determined and united resistance of the mass of the democratic German people.

St. John's University News Items

Following the invitation of the Student Volunteer Movement of China, St. John's joined in a week of intercession and recruiting of students volunteers for the Ministry from May 17-23, daily prayers were held under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Y. Y. Tsu of the faculty at six in the evening. All Christians and members of the University Christian Association attended.

The Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D., general secretary of the China Continuation Committee, was the preacher at the evening prayer in the St. John's Pro-Cathedral on Wednesday, May 19.

Upon the invitation of the Yung Ya-we of St. Mary's Hall, quite a number of the members of the St. John's faculties and of the University staff attended their annual grand concert held at the Assembly Hall on Friday evening, May 21. The guests had an enjoyable evening, and were kept in high spirits by the excellent entertainment, especially the music.

As has been announced, the annual May fete of St. Mary's Hall, Jessfield, will be held this year on Thursday, May 27. Daily practices have been going on for some time and every arrangement is being made to make the annual event a success. This year it will be quite novel and interesting as only the lower grades take part. The program will include a grand march, many folk dances and a dance of the four seasons. In case of rain the May fete will be postponed until May 31.

The St. John's Employment Bureau has been placed in the charge of Prof. C. F. Remer. St. John's men who want positions and employers who want St. John's men are asked to communicate with the Bureau.

New York To London Phone In Six Months

London, March 27.—"Is that New York speaking?"

London will be speaking with New York and New York with London by wireless telephone within six months' time, according to Godfrey Isaacs, managing director for the Marconi system. The charge for such wireless telephone conversation will be twenty-four cents a word, and the conversation will be as audible as that between two persons in a room, he said.

The sound will travel at the rate of 200,000 miles a second, Mr. Isaacs added, and within twelve months New York will be able to speak with Australia, India and Egypt. The British Government is behind the Marconi project.

"We are going to bring every country in the world into telephonic communication in the near future," Mr. Isaacs said.

VOTES BASE FOR PACIFIC FLEET

Senate Committee Approves Plan For Capital Ships On San Francisco Bay

ORDERS SELECTION OF SITE

Cost Is Placed At $40,000,000 To 75,000,000—Submarine Base Also

Washington, April 6.—The Senate Naval Committee voted today to establish an extensive deep-water naval base on San Francisco Bay and authorised the appointment of a naval commission to decide on a site and to submit plans and recommendations by October 1.

The committee voted to appropriate $1,000,000 for the preliminary work of the commission, which will be instructed to confine its selection of a site to one of two locations, Hunters Point, on the San Francisco side of the bay, and Alameda. The ultimate cost of the proposed base has been estimated at from $40,000,000 to $75,000,000.

The proposed base would replace the Mare Island Navy Yard as a docking point for capital ships. The Mare Island Yard would be used in the future, Secretary Daniels said, as a construction yard and a repair depot for smaller vessels.

Senator Phelan, Democrat, California, told the committee that the Alameda or Oakland site, valued at about $50,000,000, had been offered to the Navy Department free if used for naval base purposes within a specified time.

The committee also voted to appropriate $500,000 for the maintenance of the Naval Reserve force. Mr. Daniels originally recommended this sum, but later agreed to a reduction of $250,000. The committee reduced this sum to $50,000 in the first draft of the bill.

The Senate Committe also inserted an item of $500,000 for the construction of a submarine base at San Pedro, Cal. The measure was urged by Secretary Daniels before the House Committee, but not included in the House bill.

Look, here is a Treasure Ground!

All art-lovers, should not fail to see our wonderful collection: The best and largest in China.

Comprising an exhibition of every description of Chinese curios.

CHOW, TSIN, HAN, TANG, SUNG, YUEN, MING AND CHING DYNASTIES ARE ALL REPRESENTED.

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THERE is a greater demand than ever for the 'Allenburys' Foods, both at home and abroad, which existing conditions render it possible only partially to meet. Government restrictions of Exports, scarcity of material and shortage of shipping accommodation are difficulties that cannot be altogether surmounted until hostilities cease. Supplies will be increased as soon as possible, and in the meantime we would claim the indulgence of consumers of the 'Allenbury' Foods for any inconvenience experienced by them.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd. LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENG.
Established 1715.
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"The Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

Guaranteed manufactured in England.

Packed only in tins of 50 and packets of 10 cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Fragrant as a rose

When you open a jar of Pond's Vanishing Cream the Jacque Rose fragrance rises as dainty and fresh as from a real rose blossom.

Its inviting perfume is only one of the several distinctive features which make Pond's Vanishing Cream so much more delightful than other preparations.

Another charming feature of Pond's Vanishing Cream is the ease and rapidity with which it is absorbed by the skin. It may be applied freely at any time without injury to gloves, veil or clothing.

Used before exposure to cold or wind, you will find Pond's Vanishing Cream the most wonderfully effective preventative against chaps, dryness and irritation, that you ever imagined.

TRY POND'S VANISHING CREAM for yourself. If your druggist does not keep it send to Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd. for a trial tube.

Pond's Extract Company's
Vanishing Cream

POND'S EXTRACT—"The Standard for 50 Years" soothes and cools in emergency, particularly for those every-day injuries such as cuts, bruises, burns, etc.

Cornerstone Of New Soochow Hospital To Be Laid Saturday

The ceremony of the laying of the corner stone for the new Soochow Hospital will take place on Saturday, May 29, at 3 o'clock. Arrangments are being made with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway administration to have its 12:45 express stop at the small station near the new institution. Motor boats will meet the train to convey guests to the compound.

Two new buildings will be erected, one for the outpatient clinic and interns' headquarters and the other for patients. The out-patients building will be a two story structure conforming to Chinese architectural style externally. The main hospital will be a three-story brick and reinforced concrete structure with a roof garden.

MODERN PLUMBING

For the most part, the floor will be terrazzo. Steel sash will be used throughout. There will be ten modern bathrooms fully equipped with hot and cold water. The plumbing fixtures alone cost over $5,000. There will be a modern vapor steam heating plant. Equipment will be installed that will enable up-to-date medical work to be done in every department. The buildings exclusive of heating and plumbing will cost $130,000.

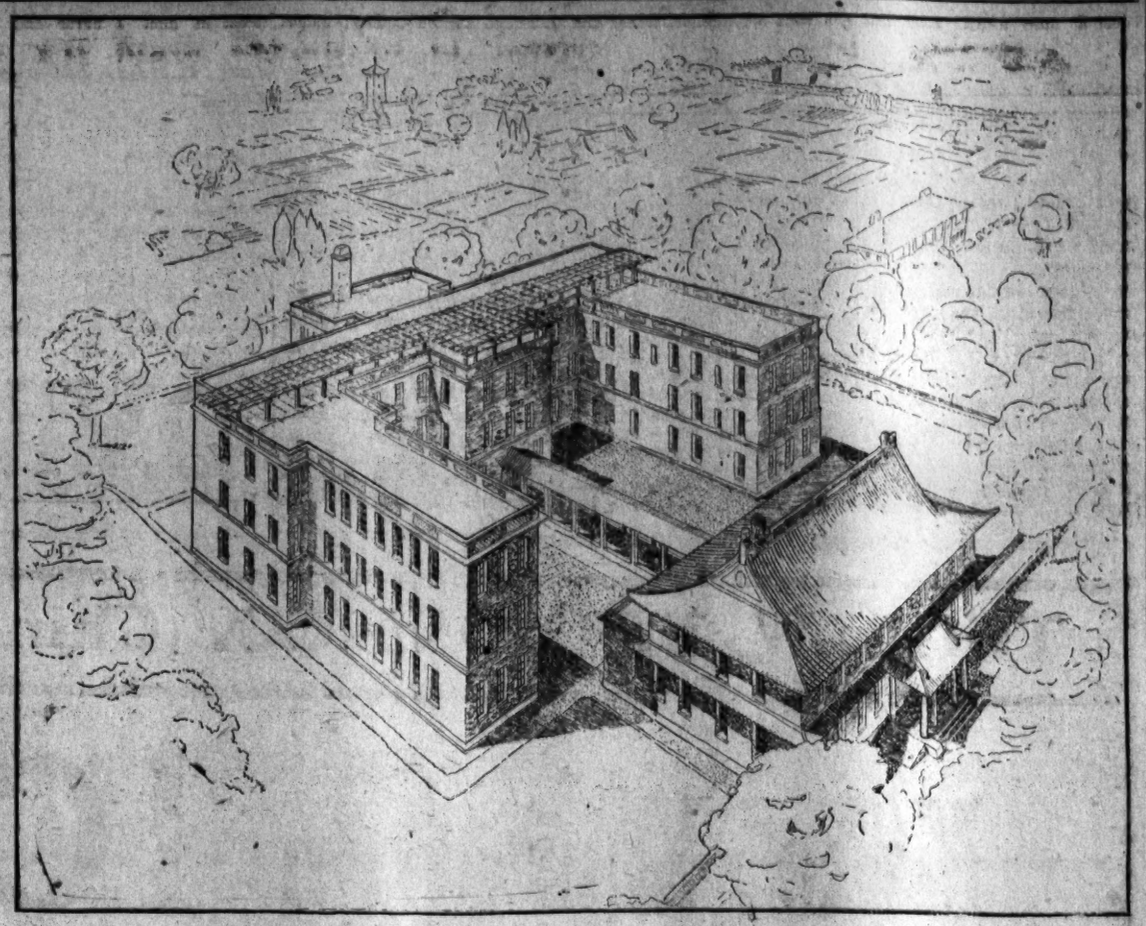
More staff residences will be built and much equipment bought. A total of $200,000 will be spent. The board of missions of the Episcopal Church South is giving $80,000; the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation is giving $50,000. The remaining $70,000 will be raised in China. Of this, some $20,000 is already in hand and the balance will be subscribed in the near furture.

SPECIALISTS IN CHARGE

The new hospital will have a staff of five American doctors and five trained nurses. Each doctor will be a specialist in his own department. There will be a large staff of Chinese assistants. Chinese women will be trained in modern nursing.

The hospital will be a general one for both sexes. The first two floors will be devoted to male patients and the third floor to female patients.

The maintenance of the institution will be divided. The foreign staff will be supported by the Board of Missions and the China Medical Board, the latter having agreed to contribute $8,000 annually for the next five years. All other running expenses will be met out of the ordinary income of the hospital. For the past 20 years, the institution has been self-supporting except for the foreign staff.



The new Soochow Hospital, the cornerstone of which will be laid next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The main hospital is a three-story brick and reinforced concrete structure with a roof garden.

Last year the hospital was reorganised and is now under the direct control of a board of managers of whom the bishop in charge of the China Conference is president. The Soochow Chamber of Commerce elect two members.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

The board at present consists of Bishop W. R. Lambuth, Mr. S. R. Anderson, Dr. W. H. Park, Dr. F. P. Manget, Dr. J. A. Snell, Mr. S. K. Tsao, Mr. T. T. Pen and Mr. T. H. Zau.

The hospital was established in 1882 by Dr. Lambuth and Dr. Park under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Dr. Lambuth has since become Bishop in charge of the China Conference. Dr. Park has been connected with the hospital ever since its foundation. He is 60 years old, and has become most popular with the Chinese, who have given numerous testimonials to him. He was decorated with the sixth order of the Chiaho and was the recipient of a silk banner with appropriate legends from Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Others associated with the work are Dr. Fearn and Dr. Hearn, who served one term each, while Dr. Snell joined the staff in 1909.

From its beginning to 1909 a medical school was conducted in connection with the hospital. Some 40 doctors have been graduated and many of these are doing good work in China. Because of the lack of faculty and equipments to make it a real modern school, it was closed in 1909.

FUNDS OBTAINED

Since the inauguration of the Republic, medical work has increased rapidly and the demand for a modern hospital became irresistable. Since 1914, plans have been under way and funds have been sought. The money is now nearly all in hand and during the past year plans for a modern hospital were definitely formulated.

Early in 1919, Mr. G. F. Ashley, architect of the China Realty Co., and Dr. J. A. Snell, superintendent of Soochow Hospital, made an extended trip studing mission hospitals with the view to building the very best modern type of a hospital. The contract for construction has been given to the Yah Kee Company.

How to Tell if you have Kidney Trouble

Does it make you think—when you wake up with a headache and a nasty taste in your mouth?

When you start the day as tired as when you finish?

When you get those stabbing pains in the back?

When your arms and legs ache?

When you feel irritable and depressed?

All these mean kidney troubles, and kidney troubles demand a kidney remedy; not one which affects the bowels, but one that goes straight to the kidneys and bladder.

For all these painful symptoms—and for the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, gravel, bladder inflammation, and Bright's Disease—there is one sure and safe remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. Albert Carpenter, of 17, Lambeth-walk, Westminster, S.W., says:—

"My kidneys and bladder were weak from childhood, and time after time I was ill, and often in hospital with rheumatism. In March, 1912, I was in a very critical condition with rheumatic fever, when a small box of De Witt's Kidneys and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. I started taking them, and in two days I could move about again. I continued the treatment, and after six weeks I returned to work, and have continued ever since. I can lift and handle half a hundredweight of metal with ease, and without any traces of my old pains." This letter was written in 1912. Seven years later Mr. Carpenter wrote confirming his previous testimonial. He says: "I have recommended De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, the waste substances of the body which they should filter from the blood are retained in the system, causing auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. These poisons, in the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, accumulate in all parts of the body, causing those agonising, tearing, stabbing pains in the back and limbs.

You can only free the body of this poison by promoting the healthy vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder. This must be done by means of a remedy which will purge them as other remedies purge the bowels, so that they will be able to continue properly their work of passing off the uric acid from the system.

Mr. A. CARPENTER. (from Photo.)

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure all complaints of the kidneys and bladder by removing the cause—the poisonous uric acid—right out of the blood through the bladder. When you see a blue tinge in the urine you know that the healing properties are doing their work, and you may expect immediate relief from pain.

Remember, if you neglect symptoms of kidney trouble you are running a serious risk. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys and bladder, instead of merely regulating the bowels as most so-called "Kidney pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

In a recent test out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three, two got so much benefit as to be almost sure of a cure, and in the remaining case the disease had gone too far.

Perfectly safe, they are an ideal remedy for old and young alike. "A wonderful little pill—worth its weight in gold!" writes a grateful patient.

If your kidneys are healthy, you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's Disease that causes so many deaths every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease, and promote normal good health and outlook.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are a remedy which has stood the test of thousands of chronic cases of kidney trouble. Dissolving in the stomach, their healing ingredients pass right through the kidneys and bladder, exercising a pain-killing, healing, and antiseptic effect.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

Beware of Imitations

CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S

Beware of Imitations

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"The Only Genuine"

Bottled by a British Company, in which the capital is British and American

GANDE, PRICE & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

This Condemned Man Saw 8 Executed; Then Was Saved

Sat In Terror As He Watched Them March To Death; Three Governors Forgot Him; One Thought Him Electrocuted; Sentence Commuted

Tearing asunder a drear cloud that had hovered over Charles Douthitt, of Scott County, Ky., convicted of murder and condemned "to be destroyed in the electric chair" since August 20, 1917, Governor Edwin P. Morrow on March 23 commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

"Tortures worse than death," to use Douthitt's own phrase, are ended. Mental agonies endured during the 33 months he has been in the death cell, daily expecting to be led to his death, while three Governors overlooked his case and failed to sign the warrant, have given place to calm.

Douthitt has heard the prayers of eight men echoing through the walls of Eddyville prison, eight men, who later were destroyed by the State. He saw these men led to the death chamber. He heard the swirling hum of the dynamos. He saw the lever move—the lever that transmitted the voltage from the dynamos into the coils surrounding each body; saw it moved back, signifying Death had claimed its own.

OVERSIGHT OF JUSTICE

These facts briefly tell the story of Charles Douthitt, twenty-four-year-old slayer, whose case presents a modern parallel to the story of the sword of Damocles, and who finally has penetrated prison walls with a plea to Governor Morrow "to kill him or end his torture."

No similar case of oversight in carrying ont justice is recorded in criminal annals of America.

It was Christmas night, 1916, that Charles Douthitt, then less than twenty years old, celebrated the day of festivity by killing a companion in a country road near Georgetown, Ky.

He surrendered, was convicted of murder in the first degree when testimony showed the crime was unprovoked, and sent to the Eddyville Penitentiary to await affirmation by the Court of Appeals before forfeiting his life.

It was August 20, 1917, that Douthitt was placed in the tiny death cell separated only by steel-ribbed doors and a narrow hallway from the grim room of electrocution. His sentence was affirmed by the Court of Appeals March 19, 1918, and the death warrant was sent to Governor Stanley to be signed and a date set for the electrocution.

A formal application for commutation to life sentence was filed by his attorney. Then the lawyer stepped out of the case regretting his legal ability had not been successful in saving the youth from death, but feeling he had done all he could.

So Charles Douthitt read the Bible, prayed quietly, obeyed implicitly the few prison rules it was possible for him to violate in his little cell—and awaited his Judgment Day.

He waited—and waited.

Others, who had taken the lives of their fellow-creatures, were brought into Death Row, remained for a month or so, long enough, at least, for Douthitt to get up a shouting acquaintance and to relieve the gruesome monotony and loneliness and thoughts of dread expectancy.

SAW OTHERS GO TO DEATH

Then his new acquaintances left him—to his solitude.

He heard their prayers for forgiveness and of repentance.

He told them good-by and saw them led by his cell, just before dawn—some hysterical, others composed, as they passed into the chair room.

Then he pictured himself passing through the same terrible procedure. The scenes tortured his every hour. They were re-enacted in his dreams.

"God, please end my torture!" was his constantly repeated prayer.

But his prayers apparently went unanswered.

He then turned to Warden Chilton.

"They are considering your case," he was told. The warden did not know the death warrant lay unnoticed in the files of the Governor's office.

So time passed as Charles Douthitt, who wanted to die, lived.

It was Tuesday night, March 11, before the electrocution of Will Lockett, negro slayer of little Geneva Hardman, that an opportunity was presented to Douthitt to have his plea carried beyond prison walls.

A newspaper reporter, "covering" the electrocution of the negro who had been the indirect cause of the Lexington riot, resulting in six deaths, was the medium through which Governor Morrow learned of Douthitt's unique confinement.

Calling him to his cell, he told him of his pitiless punishment.

"Tell them if they're going to kill me, for God's sake to go ahead and end my torture," he begged.

The reporter promised him he would, and he did.

"It's news to me," Governor Morrow said, when the reporter called on him at the Executive mansion. "I remember the case, but presumed he already had been electrocuted."

THOUGHT HE WAS KILLED

Former Governor Black declared the case had not been brought to his intention during his brief term as Governor. It is possible, he said, that the Clerk of the Court of Appeals did not certify the affirmance to Governor Stanley.

In the midst of death, in the face of terrible expectation and the ordeal of such a vigil, Charles Douthitt smiled at times. With fortitude and patience, he read from his little Bible, sang earnestly in praise of the Master, and prayed each day and night.

"Hasn't it been pretty hard for you here, seeing these men go to their death?" he was asked.

The boyish, hopeful face was downcast.

"It's been pretty tough," he said. "I don't know how I've stood it, but there was nothing else to do. Each time the door of the death room was opened, I thought it was meant for me! that my time had been set. And when they started that motor it sounded like murder to me. After a man had gone in and been killed I couldn't rest for days.

"Every man that passed by, I put myself in his place, and every time one of them did it was worse than death to me. When they would bring the body out on the stretcher, I would think how I would look coming out that way. Sometimes in the middle of the night I would wake up with a start and would listen, fearing I would hear the voice of the guard saying, 'Everything is ready, Charlie.'

"I've heard them read the death warrants to others, and talked and prayed and sang with them. I've heard their cries when they went to the chair, and heard the thud they make when the voltage strikes them. Some of them died game, and others were afraid; and I suffered with them all. I tell you, it was hell down there, shut up like a rat in a trap."

HATED TO SEE OTHERS GO

"They took away every pal that came to me, one by one. Only Joe was left. (He referred to Hughes, colored, in an adjoining cell, who has also been condemned to die.)

"I hated to see them all go, for they were kind to me, and they were men. I shook hands with all of them except Collins. I felt for all of them except Will Lockett, and somehow I couldn't make myself mind him so much. When I think of what he did, I can't feel much sympathy. His case was different, and I think he got what he deserved. Anybody that would kill a little child as he did is only a brute. But the other seven were more civilised and I hated to see them killed."

Douthitt is twenty-three years old and was born in Woodford County. He is more than six feet tall and weighs 195 pounds. The night of December 31, 1916, he shot and killed Vernon Sims, eighteen, a friend. He declares he was intoxicated at the time and did not realise what he was doing. He and Sims had been the best of friends, but got into a quarrel.

They were in a buggy on the Georgetown and Paines Depot pike. They alighted from the buggy and were walking up the road when Sims was shot. Douthitt says that he telephoned the Sheriff immediately and told him where he could be found.

At the time of the killing Douthitt was a tobacco stripper on a farm in Scott County. Sims was a tobacco stripper on another farm a mile away. They had been good friends.

For the first time since his confinement Douthitt revealed the cause of the quarrel that led to Sim's death. He said it was politics.

Douthitt was placed in the Scott County jail and his trial was held June 11, 1917. Victor Bradley and Church Ford were the prosecuting attorneys. John Ford, brother of Church Ford, defended Douthitt. The jury found Douthitt guilty and June 13 he was sentenced to die in the electric chair. The sentence was read to him by Judge Stout.

ESCAPES FROM JAIL

On August 8, 1917, Douthitt and two other prisoners escaped from the Georgetown jail, and Douthitt went home and ate dinner with his mother, father and sisters.

"I thought I had to die soon, and thought I might as well get out and eat dinner with them once more," said Douthitt. After dinner he said he called up some of the officers and told them where he was.

Through the war Douthitt has been caged within Death Row, awaiting an hour that now will never come.

"Oh, if I could have only been out during the war," exclaimed the young man. "If I could have helped my country instead of suffering here in this place. All my friends back home were there, and I should have been."

The eight men whom Douthitt has seen led into the room of death have been:

Melvin Collins, Carter County; Jim Lawler, Kenton County; Pat Kearney, Kenton County; James Howard, McCracken County; Louis A. Marris, Mason County; Lube Martin, Calloway County; Charles Music, Boyd County; Will Lockett, Fayette County.

"When they got Lawler and Kearney I thought sure my time had come," said Douthitt. "They were killed the same day, and every minute I looked for them to lead me out."

A MODEL PRISONER

Douthitt has made a model prisoner, Deputy Warden John Baldree stated.

"Usually the men are kept here but a short time before being electrocuted and I don't get to know them," said the deputy warden. 'But Charlie, here, has been with me so long I feel an interest in him. I never had a more gentlemanly prisoner to watch. He has been pleasant and obedient."

Warden Clinton stated he had not investigated the case of Douthitt because he presumed the Governor had it under advisement. Douthitt said that he had never filed a formal petition or paper with the Governor or with prison officials. His plea, it seems, had not been made in writing.

Douthitt himself explained perhaps the unaccountable delay when he said that Governor Stanley had promised his mother that he would not let him be electrocuted.

It is presumed that Governor Stanley, in compliance with his promise to the mother, held off sentence indefinitely, and merely overlooked the matter up to the time he left the Governor's chair.

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THE GENUINE CLOTH
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Electric Fans

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TO THE BUSINESS MAN who, by studying his assistants' comforts during the hot summer, gets the highest efficiency possible out of his staff.

TO THE SHOPKEEPER who, by their use, will keep his shop cool, and his customers comfortable and happy, to their mutual advantage.

TO THE HOME where, with their assistance, you can dine and sleep in comfort, and rise the next day feeling thoroughly refreshed and ready for anything that comes before you.

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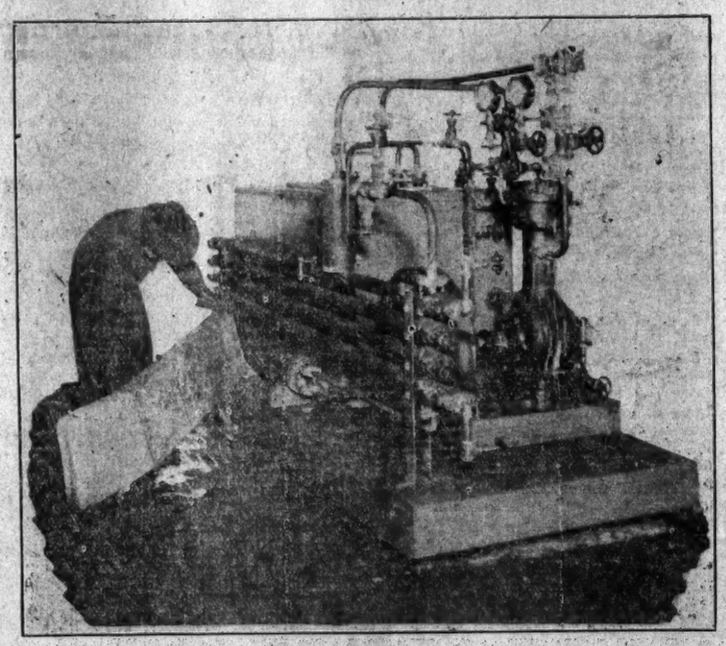

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1000 LBS
Daily Capacity
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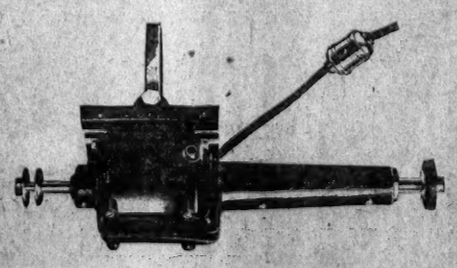

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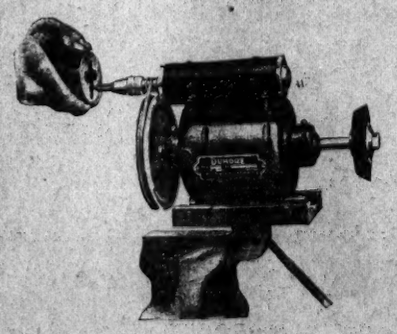

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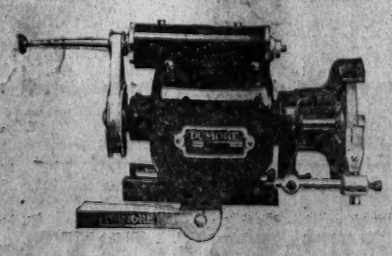
Unsurpassed for speed and accuracy on fine and sensitive parts.



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WHOLE U. S. DONS OVERALLS TO CUT COST OF LIVING

One Club's Pioneers Of Anti-Profiteering Movement Filmed In New York

MANY CITIES JOIN IN

Georgia Congressman Appears Wearing $4 Suit—Ohio Judge In Denim

New York, April 18.—The mysterious blue overall, which has been reported in various sections of the country, made its appearance in Times Square yesterday, where it was seen, touched, examined and verified by hundreds of persons.

While New York crowds were watching the first overall demonstration in this city, the movement continues to spread throughout the country. Representative William David Upshaw of Georgia, appeared on the floor of the House dressed in a $4 suit of one-piece blue overalls, which he said he wore as the President of the "Congress overall and Old Clothes Club." Overall clubs were formed all over the country; 100 State officials and employes at the Texas capital have agreed to don overalls. At Cleveland, Ohio, Judge Kennedy sat on the bench clad in denim. The movement is widespread on the Pacific Coast, and has extended to Vancouver, B. C., where city employes have formed a league. Schoolboys, factory hands and individuals everywhere are reported to be taking up the overall idea.

In New York crowds pushed into Forty-sixth Street, just west of Broadway, where the first specimens became visible. Men who had read of the garment that represents a national movement against profiteering, had their first glimpse of it in its new relation to the community.

RAIN UPSETS PLANS

The thirty members of the Cheese Club, who believe themselves to be the first New York volunteers of an army which is to kill the prodigious cost of living, trotted into Forty-sixth Street, near Broadway, at 1 o'clock, coming from the clubhouse of the National Vaudeville Association, at 229 West Forty-sixth Street.

This was the signal for the war against the high cost of living to begin on the Times Square battlefield, and the opening attack was a big success. Owing to damp weather, however yesterday's battle could not be fought to a finish.

When rain started, members of the Cheese Club made the important discovery that the wet overall has a way of communicating its melancholy tint to white collars silk shirts and Scotch tweeds. Six dollars worth of overalls in a rain, it was reported, can easily ruin two or three hundred dollars worth of wardrobe underlying it. The outdoor battle was quickly adjourned to await the coming of pleasant weather, and the blue uniform of the new social revolution disappeared under overcoats and raincoats.

But the rain was too late, however, to spoil the official opening of the crusade, and when the moisture made the overall an unsafe thing out of doors, the crusaders, with no loss of confidence, carried their cause into the shelter of New York hotels and restaurants, exhibiting the overall in all its novelty to curious crowds.

BUSY DAY FOR CAMERAS

Happily for the rest of the United States and Canada, the rain did not come in time to spoil the work of more than a score of cameras in West Forty-sixth Street. Several thousand feet of film for the moving picture circuits and several hundred pictures for the news syndicates were taken. Within ten days faithful reproductions of the overall posed and in motion, will be available for the residents of every town of fifty or more in the continent, and every backwoods community in the United States will have complete information on the subject.

While the crusaders of the Cheese Club were being photographed for the benefit of science and the instruction of the nation, a man in one-piece khaki suspender overalls broke through the staring crowd, carrying a banner with the inscription: "High school teachers—Count us in."

This was Harry Love, an English teacher at the Roosevelt High School in the Bronx, who had read of the blue overall in the public prints, but was unable to discover a sample. He managed, however, to get the khaki garment and he said that all the men teaching in his school would wear overalls of one type or another on Monday. He was filmed, developed last night and will appear on the screen today with the others.

After the cameras had fulfilled their educational mission, President Thomas Oliphant of the Cheese Club climbed upon a truck and delivered a speech, explaining what overalls were.

"Many of you have seen them before," he said, "covering honest hearts in New England melodramas. You may think that they are stage costumes only. But, I assure you, you are mistaken. They are a very useful article. Lots of people have worn them berore now, and I am informed that they are a common sight on the streets in some parts of the country. Let's all wear them and beat the profiteers."

Mr. Oliphant and Louis Reed later in the afternoon penetrated the Waldorf-Astoria in their overalls, where they made a sensation. Here they attended the musicale of the Rubinstein Club, where they were received with great applause. Mr. Oliphant made a serious address in favor of the overall movement here.

Mrs. William Roger Chapman who presided at the meeting, also spoke strongly for overalls for men and gingham and calico for women. A number of women agreed to march in the big overall and gingham parade being planned to take place on Fifth Avenue next week. One woman, who spoke here, said:

"It is ridiculous that our husbands should pay $150 for a suit of clothes."

This sentiment received vehement approval from every woman present. While this meeting was going on, William Collier was getting thunderous applause from the audience at "Hottentot" by appearing in the last act in a pair of overalls. The mere mention of the magic word "overalls" in an improvised dialogue produced uproarious laughter.

While this insigne of virtuous proverty was making sensation after sensation on the street, in the theater, at private parties and in public places, arrangements were made for the big parade next week by Walter J. Kingsley, the local discoverer of the overall, and Aaron Richofsky, another member of the Cheese Club, who constitute the Committee of Arrangements.

"We will have several thousand in the parade," said Mr. Kingsley. "Representatives of men's and women's organisations have been calling up all day to get a place in the parade. The date and line of march have not been fixed, but it will probably take place on Fifth Avenue next Saturday or Sunday."

Women in overalls will march in the "Bluebell" section of the parade. Other divisions will be composed of women wearing gingham and calico.

DENIM WORN AT NIGHT

Charles L. Fletcher invaded the Ritz-Carlton in overalls last night. Reisenweber's put all its waiters and other employes in the same costume. Denim was the only wear last night at the Pelham Heath Inn, where Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Holzaman celebrated their wedding anniversary with a party composed chiefly of members of the Cheese organisation. The Holy Cross Athletic Club, with a membership of more than 1,000, adopted the blue overall as its costume. Denim was legislated by the Committee on Arrangements of the Junior Prom at Columbia as official evening dress for the event.

Prominent members of the Women's Civic Federation promised to co-operate in making a success of the big parade. Other organisations which enlisted in the crusade were the Aero Club of America, the Bronx Business Men's Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Trouville Club of Long Beach.

One Fifth Avenue tailor announced yesterday that he would turn out smart tailormade suits of overall cloth cut to measure. Several clothing stores hurriedly put in lines of it. Stanley Sweet of Sweet, Orr & Co. said that he had been indignantly reproached by the retail trade for a statement mistakenly attributed to him to the effect that overall suit could be had for $3 to $3.25. This, he said, was really the wholesale price, whereas retail prices ranged from about $6 to $10. The big demand for overalls at the retail stores yesterday, he said, made this mistake a troublesome one for the retailers.

CAN MAKE COSTLY OVERALLS

Clothing merchants and high-class costumers were not alarmed by the overall crusade. One designer explained how the rugged overall could be sophisticated into a costly garment by the use of heavy silks, and he predicted that if the overall became a fad stylish women would be clad in gowns bearing some general resemblance to overalls, but made of blue broadcloth silk, trimmed with platinum rivets, pearls, Venetian lace and blue fox fur cuffs.

"We are not fostering the movement and we don't like it," said Mr. Joncler. "If it disorganises our regular market and interferes with our regular customers, who knows but somebody will come along with a paper suit and try to take our old customers away from us. Our output is sold for months ahead and the same is true of other overalls makers. We make between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 garments a year and cannot force production."

There were indications yesterday that overalls could not stand prosperity. Prices were reported to be jumping in this city. Edward W. Ward of the Knights of Columbus, who is helping soldiers recover lost baggage, reported yesterday that he had discovered overalls being sold at a profit of 1,750 percent.

These were used overalls, which had been turned back to the War Department by soldiers and were sold by the War Department for 16 cents a pair. Mr. Ward found them selling in Hoboken for $3. "And the ones I saw, he said, "had earned three gold chevrons apiece for service in France."

ROCKEFELLER APPROVES

Philadelphia, April 17.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who was in Philadelphia today in the interest of the Interchurch World Movement, expressed approval to newspaper men of the overall club movement to reduce the high cost of living.

"Good idea; I hope it will succeed," he said.

Asked whether he would wear overalls as a mark of sympathy in the movement, Mr. Rockefeller parried by asking his questioner whether he would wear them, but finally answered he would do so if it became necessary.

COURT IN OVERALLS

Chicago, April 17.—Overalls made their first appearance in Chicago today when Billy B. Rose of New York City promenaded down Michigan Avenue in trousers and jumper of blue denim, set off with a neat pin stripe of white.

Peeping from the breast pocket of his denim coat was a $2 silk handkerchief; a $20 silk shirt was visible above the rolled back collar, and on his head was a $15 hat—but the suit cost only $10.

While the overalls movement is spreading throughout the Central West, it has already begun to meet opposition. The Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor last night adopted resolutions condemning the plan, because the demand for overalls has increased the price, thereby adding to the cost of living of those workmen who have to wear them.

The biggest overalls club in the State is being organised at Elgin by 4,000 employes of a watch factory. At Marinette, Wis., the high school faculty has withdrawn opposition to a students' club and the teachers have agreed to wear denim.

An overalls' club was started at Hannibal, Mo., Mayor John K. Mills leading the movement. An agreement was signed by city officials to wear denim every day except Sunday.

When Edward Murphy, janitor at a bank, emerged from the basement this morning he immediately became the center of an admiring group.

"Where did you get them?" "Just the thing, old top;" "Hooray for the overalls:" "He's a banker and he's setting the style for wearing overalls," were some of the remarks that greeted his overalls.

The overalls idea spread rapidly throughout the city today. Overalls clubs are being formed in the City Hall, in many large establishments and among neighbors in various communities. Stenographers and office girls will appear in overalls Monday.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 17.—Five hundred employes of the International Time Recording Company of Endicott, a suburb of this city, have formed an overalls club in an effort to reduce the high cost of clothing.

Lexington, Va., April 17.—More than 300 Washington and Lee students enrolled here today in an overalls club to combat the high cost of clothing. The number of members is rapidly growing and it is believed that the entire student body and every member of the faculty will be pledged to the club within the next few hours.

Overalls will be ordered from Lynchburg and Roanoke to supply the demands. The organisation will be fully formed and officers elected by the end of next week. Lexington business men began joining the club late today.

St. Louis, April 17.—The overall club movement is spreading rapidly in St. Louis. More than fifteen clubs have been formed at commercial establishments since yesterday. Employes of the Terminal and Wabash Railroads have made "overall pledges" and students at Washington University will begin wearing denims Monday.

Little Rock, Ark., April 17.—Several hundred high school boys have pledged themselves to wear overalls. Fifty clerks of the Missouri Pacific offices today signed up for overalls. A number of other clubs have been formed, including employes at the State Capitol and County Court Houses. Dozens of cities and towns throughout the State reported today the organisations of overall clubs.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 17.—When Judge Kennedy of the Common Pleas Court stepped to the bench today he wore a complete suit of overalls. Prosecutors, Deputy Sheriffs, clerks and bailiffs all wore blue denim overalls and jumper jackets.

Lansing, Mich., April 17.—The overall club of the Michigan Department of State was in process of formation today, articles of association having been drafted. They named Frank D. Fitzgerald, Deputy Secretary of State, as President. State Treasurer Gorman has indorsed the movement.

Sharon, Pa., April 17.—An overall club formed at Wheatland, Pa., near Sharon, has imposed a penalty upon members for failure to don denims. Any member who fails to wear overalls at all times will be ducked in the Erie Canal, according to a club agreement. The club is composed of business and professional men.

San Francisco, April 17.—The vogue of overalls for business wear was spreading throughout the Pacific Coast from California to Vancouver, B. C. today. At Vancouver, B. C., city employes completed arrangements for an "overall league."

The 1,200 members of the Los Angeles, Cal., County Employes' Association were called to a mass meeting April 23 to discuss the advisability of donning denim.

Austin, Texas, April 17.—Blue denims and gingham are scheduled to appear in the State Capitol here Monday, when more than one hundred State officials and employes in the departments have agreed to don overalls.

Although Chief Executive of the State of Massachusetts and a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, Governor Calvin Coolidge has joined the movement to cut the high cost of clothing. The Governor is here shown trying on his new working clothes Mrs. Coolidge assisting.

Bay State Executive Wears Economy Suit

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Benevolent Fund Ticket

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Price for Whole Tickets: $6.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Whitsunday. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Psalm 68; Lessons Joel ii, 28-end, Rom. viii, 1-17; Anthem "The Wilderness" (Goss); Hymns 154, 207, 211; Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Baptism. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 48; Lessons Isaiah xi, 1-9 Rom. viii, 18-end; Hymns 210, 535, 27; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins, Holy Communion and Sermon; Psalm 67; Lessons Joel ii, 28-end, Romans viii. 1-17; Hymns 154, 207, 211, 320; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 104; Lessons Ezek. xxvi, 22-36. Galat v, 13-end; Hymns 210, 215, 525, 27; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. John Darroch, Litt. D.; Subject "The Symbolism of the Tabernacle;" Chant 96; Anthem "Comfort the soul of Thy servant" (Crotch); Hymns 426, 145, 398. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. John Darroch, Litt.D.; Subject "A holy man of God;" Chant 104; Magnificant (Bunnett in F.); Hymns 156, 197, 554.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. No Sermon. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7, a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. Arthur Rugh, B.A.; Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. F. D. Learner.

St. John's Pro-Cathedrad, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Soul and Body." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

The American Song Service.—Will be addressed by Chas. J. F. Symons of the Cathedral. Mr. Lacy J. Moffett of the Interchurch World Movement will preside. This service is held at five o'clock every Sunday in the Masonic Temple. Special Music, all Americans especially invited.

British Labor And The Irish Settlement

IN view of the growing importance and power of the British Labor Party in Parliament, the following report of that party's independent investigation of the Irish problem is of almost political concern, especially now that the crisis in Ireland has come to a head:

THE report of the Commission of the British Parliamentary Labor party, printed below, is of particular interest at the present time. The members of the Commission—Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. M. S. Lindsay, and Mr. William Adamson—visited Dublin, Thurles, Tipperary, Cork, Limerick, and Belfast.

Ireland is suffering today from a malady which has many evil effects, but only one cause. The frustration of national aspirations in social as well as political affairs has produced a feeling of bitter resentment, transmitted from one generation to another, against British rule. Nothing that the British Administration has done or can do in mitigating the conditions of life for the Irish population alters this feeling. Ireland is utterly estranged. The problem of Ireland, as the Labor delegation sees it, is a problem of political pathology. . . .

Much of the prevailing discontent is unquestionably to be attributed to the methods of the present Administration. Apart from the wider claim of the Irish people to the control of their own affairs, these methods would drive any spirited nation into a state of deep-seated and dangerous discontent. Where the Administration is not merely unintelligent it appears to be deliberately provocative. Over the greater part of Ireland the belief exists that Dublin Castle pursues a policy of calculated provocation. The civil and military authorities between them have destroyed practically all the safeguards of political and personal liberty, and we have reason to believe that this policy of repression has driven many Nationalists belonging to the constitutional school into the arms of Sinn Fein.

Raids on private dwellings are a common occurrence. To be found in possession of political leaflets means immediate arrest. A gathering of three or more persons is an illegal assembly. Fairs and markets, which are an essential part of the machinery of Irish trade, are prohibited; trade union meetings, even national games and pastimes, are forbidden; musical festivals and literary and debating societies of the most harmless character are regarded as conspiracies. In a word, every institution of which we as British citizens are so proud—a free press, freedom of speech, liberty of the subject, and trial by jury—are things of the past in a large part of Ireland, and rule by military force, which we sought to destroy when resorted to by Germany, is an established fact in south and southwest Ireland today. These facts are fatal to our reputation for national good faith and cannot fail to prejudice our national standing in the eyes of our self-governing Dominions and the Dependencies.

The repressive measures adopted by the Administration have serious economic effects, in addition to the moral and political harm they do. The prohibition of markets and fairs was stated in Tipperary to have increased the cost of living by 125 percent. It had prejudicially affected the turnover of the town by £23,000 a week. Among other results, it had driven the price of potatoes in the heart of Tipperary County up to 3s. a stone.

Three illustrations of the quite senseless attitude of the Administration may be cited here as particularly flagrant examples. One is the prohibition of the annual Irish fair, an important event in the business life of the country. Elaborate arrangements had been made for the event, which was to have been held in Dublin. Exhibits came in from all parts of the country and many visitors were arriving when the fair was prohibited, on the very eve of its opening. Its chief organiser, Alderman Thomas Kelly, who has since been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, was arrested and imprisoned in Wormwood Scrubbs, without trial, and without any charge being preferred against him. The Labor delegation failed to elicit any popular explanation of the action of the authorities, except the suggestion that they desired to inflict injury upon Irish trade.

A similar observation must be made in the case of the measures taken against the Sinn Fein Commission to investigate the present position and future development of Irish industry. It is true that the Commission was appointed and financed by the Sinn Fein Parliament (Dail Eireann), which has been declared illegal; but the work of the Commission was at least entitled to the same approval that would have been given to a similar inquiry by any political party or chamber of commerce in this country. The Commission represented every shade of opinion in Ireland—Nationalist, Labor, Unionist, and Sinn Fein—and its first act was to declare itself free from any political control or direction, and its chairman informed the Labor delegation that no political discussions were permitted at its meetings. We were in Cork when its members were ejected by the police from the City Hall, where accommodation was to be placed at their disposal by the Lord Mayor, whose control over the municipal building and whose permission to the Commission to enter, given in our presence, were over-ridden by the police.

Then, again, there is the case of the Gaelic League, which is a body formed for the purpose of promoting the Irish language, Irish dress, Irish habit of thought and so on. It was formerly a very mixed body, but latterly has been captured by the Sinn Feiners, and undoubtedly here and there, at public meetings, speeches have been made advocating an Irish Republic. But when all is said and done, the Gaelic League comprised, and still comprises, within its ranks many people who do not believe in an Irish Republic, and until recently, at any rate, its subscription list included the names of many persons whose views are well known to be antagonistic to Sinn Fein. This League was proclaimed as a dangerous association by the Civil Executive.

In enforcing the policy of repression illustrated by these examples, the authorities or their agents were charged in many cases with having done wanton damage to the property of the people whom they assailed. By the police and the military the people are treated as a conquered race whose attitude towards their conquerors entitles them to no mercy or forbearance.

Among the southern Unionists the Labor delegation found defenders of the policy of repression, on the ground that law and

(Continued on Page 19)

The Hesitation Of America -:- By Holford Knight

(Fortnightly Review, London)

WE have reached a crisis in world affairs when an overmastering cynicism appears to dominate mankind. The bright hopes of a new international order are paling in the fierce light of current events, pregnant with evil. Unless speedy action of the right kind is forthcoming, terrible days loom upon mankind.

It is not inappropriate that the crisis should arise out of America's hesitation to enter the European system. Her intervention supplied the determining factor in winding up the old order; her participation is essential if the new order is to be established. Whatever assistance can be given, therefore, towards the understanding of America's attitude concerning the new order should be proffered. The present writer has just returned from a prolonged stay in the United States, where he had the advantage of conferring with many leaders of American opinion. He tenders the following account of the conclusions he reached.

It must be said at the outset that the prevailing misunderstanding between Great Britain and America is partly due to the action which British War Governments, under bad advice, saw fit to take. In a recent essay of acute penetration and an admirable combativeness, it was declared that "in any state or society where liberty exists the bad experiments will fail automatically, whereas in any other society they have a tendency to flourish artificially." Neither the United States nor our own land provided a suitable area in which to set up the experiments of organised propaganda of a particular view of events engaging the world's attention and of a censorship prohibiting the dissemination of opinions not shared by the official agencies controlling its machinery. As Edmund Burke said in his classic speech on our original difficulties with the American continent: "First, the people of the colonies are descendants of Englishmen. England, Sir, is a nation which still, I hope, respects, and formerly adored, her freedom. The colonists emigrated from you when this part of your character was most predominant; and they took this bias and direction the moment they parted from your hands. They are therefore not only devoted to liberty, but to liberty according to English ideas, and on English principles. . . . We cannot, I fear, falsify the pedigree of this fierce people, and persuade them that they are not sprung from a nation in whose veins the blood of freedom circulates. The language in which they would hear you tell them this tale would detect the imposition; your speech would betray you. An Englishman is the unfittest person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery."

Unfortunately, Mr. Asquith's Governments overlooked these lessons of history, and their present successor has not omitted to extend the mischief that resulted. The American people found themselves presented with an invitation to enter that European system which they had never trusted and from which with an historic decisiveness they had remained free. The invitation was communicated in a "brief" which was prepared with a strict and exclusive regard to the needs of the petitioners. Facts and opinions not considered suitable to the case were not only withheld, but prevented from being presented from other sources.

The prepared case was argued by a crowd of advocates of extensive and peculiar variety. President Wilson, at appropriate moments, reinforced the appeal with compelling eloquence. His famous Fourteen Points formulated with exactitude the reasons and purposes for which alone America entered the war. That formulation was accepted primarily as a condemnation of the old European order. America not only repudiated the pre-war aims and methods of the foreign chancelleries of Europe, but joined in the effort to save Europe from the natural results of their engrossing militarism, only on the representation that it would be ended definitely with the war. "The war to end war," whatever its use as a phrase on English platforms, expressed the settled intentions of America.

To understand the American hesitation to accept the Treaty of Peace with the embodied Covenant of a League of Nations, it is requisite to recall these circumstances. To put the matter plainly, millions of Americans believe they have been argued into slavery—slavery to the hated European system, with its secret machinations ostensibly directed to "national" objects, but used as a screen to cover economic exploitation by favored groups in the Parliaments of the Great Powers.

We may reject this view, but we are not thereby absolved from the duty of reviewing the grounds on which it is thought to be established. Newspaper campaigns, on either side of the Atlantic, which are conducted with a regimentation more admirable in other circumstances, should not continue to mislead us. America's detestation of the old European diplomacy has been bitterly sharpened by experience in the war. It must be added, with particularity, that no personage associated with that order would be acceptable in any public capacity to large masses of the American people.

In the Fortnightly Review some years ago, the present writer dealt with this attitude of mind towards the prevailing European system which then, as now, was assumed by large numbers of people, both here and in America. He desires to recall briefly some passages in Mr. W. L. Courtney's Armageddon—and After (Chapman and Hall, 1914), which express succinctly the facts that partly explain this disposition. Thus: "The conclusion of the French Entente Cordiale in 1904, the launching of the Dreadnought in 1906, the formation of the Russian agreement in 1907, and certain changes which we made in our own Army were obviously intended as warnings to Germany that we were dangerous people to attack. Germany naturally sought reprisals in her fashion, and gradually Europe was transformed into a huge armed camp, divided into two powerful organisations which necessarily watched each other with no friendly gaze."

At this time of day, no one will dare to challenge the accuracy of this description of events. As the chain extended, America's disquiet increased. She did not enter the resulting war to assist in the unwinding of a similar chain.

Again: "Hitherto we have measured national greatness by military strength, because most of the European nations have attained their present position through successful war. So long as we cherish a notion like this, so long shall we be under the heel of a grinding militarism." These words exactly define America's suspicion of European militarism, wherever it may be found. The lack of warmth shown by some members of the British Government in contemplating a change in this respect corresponds with the absence of enthusiasm which their personalities and projects inspire in America.

Finally, for the present purpose, Mr. Courtney's words must be cited as foreshadowing the hope which brought the American people into the war. Doubt of the early realisation of that hope is a large factor in prevailing American opinion. "When the new Europe arises out of the ashes of the old, it is not very hazardous to prophesy that diplomacy, with its secret methods, its belief in phrases and abstract principles, and its assumption of a special professional knowledge, will find the range of its powers and the sphere of its authority sensibly curtailed."

It requires more boldness than the present writer can command (but it seems to be available elsewhere) to pretend that substantial grounds do not exist for the American belief that the old European order not only continues, but is about to be extended, unless prevented by public opinion. The able Times correspondent at Washington, in an informative despatch (February 4) writes: "I have already shown how one of the great factors making for American return to the policy of no European commitments is due to the feeling that Europe is still at her bad old games, or, rather, not playing the game of the new democracy. The chief thing that has brought the project of Central European relief tumbling to the ground is the discovery of the fact that the Polish armies, whom the Bolshevists have described as being gratuitously about to attack, are stationed in Russian territory many scores of miles beyond the frontier allotted to Poland by the Peace Conference. There may be good reasons for this. If there are, they should be promptly revealed, for a debate upon the subject may begin on the floor of the House any day."

The great event which has brought this growing American suspicion to a head is the so-called Treaty of Peace. The methods by which this fateful instrument was prepared were singularly ill-devised to promote its acceptance. I found in America undisguised bewilderment at President Wilson's failure to insist upon his primary condition of "open agreements openly arrived at." Indeed, in many conversations with distinguished Americans the parts were frankly reversed, Englishmen, I was not surprised to discover, were expected to be severely critical of President Wilson. Frequently it happened that the Englishman had to defend the President from his whilom supporters. On the point of the secrecy at Paris I could not acquit President Wilson of blame, but closer observation of some of the personages he had to contend with inclined me towards larger allowances than many Americans were prepared to make. Whatever the cause, the result is deplorable. The Paris Conference was the grave of some reputations; it may become the sepulchre of the largest hopes of the American people.

In America personality counts more than declarations. A public man is judged by his performances rather than by his speeches. Words divorced from suitable action are considered negligible. I was frequently led to speculate upon the place of some prominent performers here in the estimation of America. Newspaper reputations are more hazardous there than here. Perhaps I may be permitted to counsel caution in accepting the pleasing presentations of some public characters a friendly Press supplies. This has a direct bearing upon the American attitude towards the Paris Conference. Not only does America believe that the Paris Conference signalised the return and extension of the hateful system of secret diplomacy the war was supposed to end, but it continues to watch with deep suspicion the actions of the directors of the old order.

Politeness can be over-strained in public affairs, and frank discussion is advisable and desired. However, I leave others to dwell upon the affection which MM. Clemenceau and Pichon inspired in the United States. I am content to restrict myself to our own directors and supposed servants. Neither the personnel nor the machinery of the British Foreign Office, in my opinion, is selected for its usefulness in presenting democratic intentions and purposes to other nations. I cannot affect surprise at the doubts this fact evokes, for instance, among the American people. Certainly, the failure of the British Foreign Office fully to inform the American Government as to the Secret Treaties, while perfectly intelligible on this side of the Atlantic, created in America the worst possible impression, which the efforts of British propagandists of many sorts and kinds have failed to remove.

Leaving machinery and agents, and turning to the work done, the effects produced in America by the Peace Treaty are so notorious that little need be said now upon a painful subject. In a sentence, America sees embodied in the Peace Treaty the worst excesses of the European diplomatic system it has increasingly detested. The territorial annexations offend American opinion not only by the wrongs they inflict and the revenge they excite, but by the use to which they will be put. The process of "mandates" has ceased to deceive. America is persuaded that under high-flying words these schemes are designed to promote exclusive financial interests. Personages connected with European Governments are believed to be directly associated with these ventures. It is also thought that the machinery of European diplomacy (unknown to the peoples concerned) is used habitually to promote and cover these designs, and that American power and credit is to be relied upon in part to provide international protection. America has no intention of effecting any such insurance.

The distrust is carried over to the Covenant of the League of Nations. The cardinal American objection to the present League is that it is to be used, primarily, to underwrite the revived designs of the old European diplomacy. It is certain that whatever action the American Senate may take in regard to the Treaty, the territorial and political guarantees contemplated by Article X. of the League Covenant will not be assumed by America, for the reason here given. I argued with American statesmen that Article XX., abrogating understandings and obligations *inter se* which are inconsistent with terms of the Covenant, provided a safeguard against this contingent support of territorial annexations. Such efforts failed. America on no account will accept responsibility for the proposals of European Chauvinists of any nationality. For myself, I applaud this attitude as strengthening the hopes of a world without further war.

Then, again, the failure to include the late enemy Powers in the original membership of the League gives countenance to the American complaint that the present League is merely the old War Alliance, with such neutral Powers as can be persuaded to assist in keeping up appearances. I am satisfied that the exclusion of these Powers is a profound blunder, dictated by Governments not representing public opinion in this respect and others. As a reporter of American opinion, I am sure that their inclusion is a condition precedent of America's confidence in any League of Nations.

On the other hand, the provision in the Covenant requiring unanimity in the decisions of the Assembly and the Council of the League will enable any recalcitrant Power to suspend the League's work as against any proposal to which it may object. No one with any practical acquaintance with American habits and ideas can be surprised at the reception which this extraordinary clause excites. Its insertion is clearly the work of some Power or Powers whose assistance to the League is hypothetical. The occasion for such a suspicion is much to be deplored.

Further, the unwisdom of including the British Dependencies in the original membership of the League while excluding great States like Germany, Russia and Austria is apparent to anyone not blinded by prejudice. The consequent support thus provided for Great Britain in the League was bound to cause an unfortunate situation, which is not sensibly relieved by Lord Grey's suggestion of increasing the American vote. At the best, this merely removes one complaint by creating others, a familar device of the old diplomacy which is thoroughly discredited. To prevent misunderstanding, the relations between Great Britain and her erstwhile Dependencies should have been recast on the basis of federation. Membership of the League of Nations would then have followed as a matter of course on the old Colonies becoming independent States. Such is the true solution of our Imperial difficulties, as I have contended before in the Fortnightly Review. To take a course justified only by facts which do not exist is a gratuitous blunder. It seems to me that the only way to remove the American objection, which is even vehemently expressed on all hands in the United States, is to say that the inclusion of our Dependencies in the League is only part of a readjustment of British Imperial relations which must be speedily effected.

Finally, in connection with the composition and powers of the League, the absence of any reference to the freedom of the seas is a serious omission which is affecting American opinion. The failure of the Paris Conference to consider the reservation, as promised in the memorandum of the Allied Powers transmitted through President Wilson to the German Government on November 5, 1918, has served to emphasise the contentions advanced to the British Government by President Wilson during the early years of the war, before America entered the conflict. England must realise that America, and other Powers, will not acquiesce indefinitely in the postponement of this question. The high seas must be ensured as the open highways of the world, under such national protection, and no British interest need suffer under such an arrangement as the nations will require. This is a matter as to which frankness is essential. Until it is raised in an effective sense, American opinion will continue to be greatly exercised, as the naval proposals show.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, such is the good feeling which exists between the two countries that no doubt can be felt as to the ultimate attainment of a complete solution, linking America and Great Britain in a comradeship which nothing can sever. I left ex-President Taft, after a long discussion of many outstanding matters, convinced that in that eminent statesman England has a firm, powerful, and affectionate friend. The goodwill is present in abundance, the unity of purpose in striving after the establishment of a permanent peace order is strong and enduring; all that is wanted to bind the partnership in unbreakable bonds is a mutuality of accommodation which will be rich in promise for the world.

This conviction leads me to offer some practical suggestions designed to facilitate this concord. When I left America the expectation in influential quarters was that the Treaty difficulty would be overcome with adequate statesmanship on both sides of the Atlantic. The determination of America not to enter the European system, without a drastic revision of the old machinery and purposes, was conclusive and unyielding. The unqualified acceptance of the Peace Treaty is an idle dream which responsible people must disown, if they ever entertained it, which I doubt. Foolish propaganda and badly informed officials have led us into error. We must reconsider ourselves, as the French say.

The only way out is for America to ratify the Peace Treaty, coupled with a declaration of the principles that instrument is expected by America to operate. By this course America assumes her rightful part in the execution of the Treaty while safeguarding herself from participation in, or responsibility for, arrangements she cannot accept. This carries her co-operation in the League, before which at the earliest moment those parts of the Treaty to which she objects must be brought for revision. On these terms I am convinced that American aid can be assured. Otherwise her abstention is certain.

In this situation of unparalleled importance to the world, a grave responsibility rests upon the British Government and people. The suspicion of America as to certain Governments is ineradicable, and can end only with their disappearance. Under Providence this consummation may come more speedily than at present appears, although one notable event has already occurred. But, delayed or not, the result can be largely facilitated by action which is open to Great Britain.

America looks to Great Britain to supply an earnest of her intention to assist in framing, with American help, a new and permanent international order founded upon public right, mutual accommodation, and non-militarist principles. Great Britain must make an effective start towards this realisation. Above all, we must see that our own State arrangements are in accord with

(Continued On Page 18)

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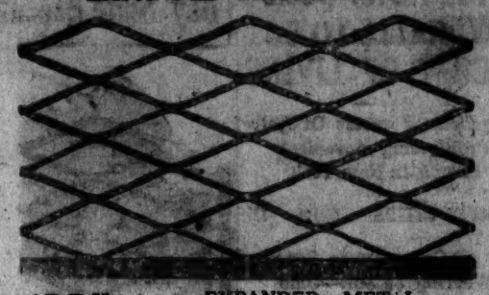

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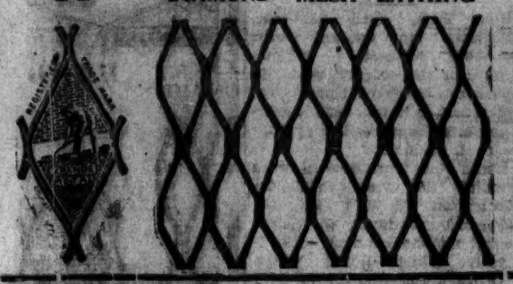

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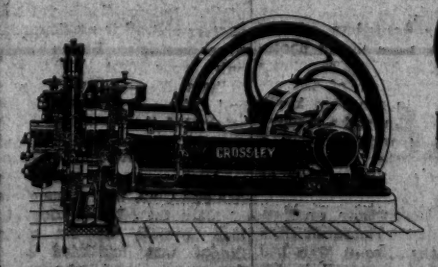

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Musical Matters

By R. B Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of The China Press, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

VI.—HOW THE COMPOSER WORKS (b)

We must now give the equivalent of Poe's description of the processes of the poet as applied to the composer of music. The records of the great composers are full of evidences that the composer's work is excessively laborious; the muse gives the man a shilling, with the ability (if he will diligently use it) to turn it into a hundred pounds. Our purpose must be to destroy wherever it exists the idea that the work consists merely in recording notes that 'come to him' from a kindly muse. Some idea of the 'planning' or 'designing' of a piece of music will prepare the way for the listener if he first has the problem of composition presented from the point of view of the composer.

To take those 'painful erasures' for instance mentioned by Poe—how well known they were to Beethoven! To him inspiration came, as it came to Poe, as the gift from above of a mere tiny fragment; with Poe the germ of an idea, with Beethoven just a little handful of notes. And this fragment itself was imperfect, so much so that he turned it over in his mind for months or years, fashioning and refashioning it, polishing and perfecting, and sometimes, after long efforts at improvement, returning finally to an earlier form. He kept beside his very bed a sketch-book in which he could record the musical thoughts which had occurred to him. When he was walking he would stop, and take such a book from his pocket and jot down a new idea that had struck him, or the recasting of an old one.

This practice he began as a boy and continued through life, and when he died, fifty of his sketch-books which still remained were included in the catalogue of the sale of his effects. His criticism of his own ideas was severe: he discarded many more of his inspirations than he used, so that if he had carried to completion all the symphonies of which his note-books show the beginnings, instead of nine of them, we should have had at least fifty.

When a large quantity of water was taken from him in his last illness his remark was characteristic of his rigorous rejection of all that failed to come up to the standard he set for himself: "Better from my belly than from my pen."

In Sir George Grove's masterly sketch of Beethoven in the 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians' the composer's marvelous facility as an extempore player is exhibited. At the pianoforte he improvised the most daring and original treatment of themes: but his methods as a composer were very different: "The moment he takes his pen in hand he becomes the most cautious and hesitating of men.' There is hardly a bar in his music of which it may not be said with confidence that it has been rewritten a dozen times. Mendelssohn used to show a correction of a passage by Beethoven in which the latter had pasted alteration after alteration up to thirteen in number. Mendelssohn had separated them and in the thirteenth Beethoven had returned to the original version.'

Compare the statement of Brahms as to his own processes of composition:

"There is no real creating without hard work. That which you call invention, that is to say, a thought, an idea, is simply an inspiration from above, for which I am not responsible, which is no merit of mine. Yet it is a present, a gift, *which I ought even to despise until I have made it my own by right of hard work.*'

In advising a young composer Brahms said: "It seems to me you are too easily satisfied. Let it rest, let it rest, and keep going back to it, and working at it again and again, until it is completed as a finished work of art, until there is not a note too much or too little, not a bar you could improve upon. I am rather lazy, but I never cool down over a work once begun, until it is perfected, unassailable."

In the cases of Beethoven and Brahms the successive stages of composition, the clipping and trimming, the lengthening and shortening of passages, the reshaping of melodies, the recasting of harmonies, and the rebalancing of parts were largely recorded on paper. In the case of some other composers this work has proceeded as a purely mental process, no record being kept. But it has had to be done nevertheless.

In Holmes' standard 'Life of Mozart' is to be found evidence of the mental selection and rejection exercised by one who is generally looked upon as writing easily by sheer strength of his unexampled genius:

"Mozart when he washed his hands in the morning could never remain quiet, but traversed his chamber, knocking one heel against the other immersed in thought. At table he would fasten the corners of his napkin, and while drawing it backwards and forwards on his mouth, make grimaces, apparently lost in meditation."

Much of Mozart's composition was very rapid, that is to say the actual penning of his work was often quickly achieved. But his mind had been hard at work, accepting and rejecting, and what he produced was the result of the mental labors of a period of this kind superimposed on a basis of long study of the principles of composition. He says:

"It is a very great error to suppose that my art has become so exceedingly easy to me. I assure you that there is scarcely anyone who has worked at the study of composition as I have. You could scarcely mention any famous composer whose writings I have not diligently and repeatedly studied throughout."

This laborious attempt to grasp the principles of effective composition by the study of the great works of others has been made by every great composer. Bach copied out the works of Italian and French composers. Handel traveled much as a young man, hearing and studying the works of other nations. Elgar's awakening came when as a boy he first caught sight of a copy of Beethoven's first symphony, was struck by its effects, and began to study the means by which these were obtained. His present method of composition is essentially that of Mozart: the labor is done without pen and paper but it is done. As he has told enquirers: "An idea comes to me perhaps when walking. On return I write it down. Weeks or months after I may take it up and write out the piece of which it has become the germ. The actual labor of writing this, with the complete orchestral scoring, takes perhaps eight or ten hours. But the piece has gradually shaped itself in my mind in the meantime."

It is interesting to find one composer of today who has analysed the processes which he states to be general amongst composers. This is the French composer Vincen d'Indy: he bases his analysis presumably largely upon consideration of his own personal experiences, but he bases it also upon a long and careful observation of his master and life's friend, the great Cesar Franck. An authentic document of this sort is worth giving at length, and will form the subject of next week's article, pursuing the question of composition as the listener should understand it.

The writer will gladly reply to questions from readers suggested by the present series of articles on 'Listening to Music.'

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"Of course, I don't know," began the sarcastic boarder, "but it strikes me this chicken"——

"Now, what's the matter with the chicken?" snapped the landlady.

"Oh, nothing," answered the lodger; "only it is evidently the offspring of a hard-boiled egg."

No Fad

Mrs. Mason—Has your husband told you you must economise?

Mrs. Flatte—Yes, but I'm not bothering about it. He's one of those people who insist on taking up every fad that comes along.

Bobbie And His Pa

BY WILLIAM F. KIRK

Ma was playing the Spring Song on the pianno last nite. Ma can play swell wen she feels like it.

That is a nifty song, sed Pa, tho I nevver knowed any words to it. The musick steels on to yure senses like a pickpocket sneeking up from beehind, sed Pa.

What a butiful figger of speech, sed Ma.

I am thare on that kind of figgers, sed Pa. The first time I evver herd that Spring Song, sed Pa, I was in San Francisco, many, many years ago, sed Pa. A old bum played it in a musick hall, sed Pa. He must have saw better days.

What were you doing in thare? sed Ma.

I was thare on my duty, sed Pa, a reeporter has to go a lot of places he dosent like, sed Pa.

I often wonder why it is, sed Ma, that peepul who are so full of musick can drift & drift until they beecum tramps, sed Ma. My father had a distant relashun wich was a wonderful musishun, sed Ma, & he beecaim little better than a vaggybond, sed Ma. My father pitied him beekaus he drank so much, sed Ma.

Yure old gent was posted pritty good on the mattar of drink, wasent he? sed Pa.

Not at all, sed Ma, he dee-tested it. Every time he evver took a drink of whiskey he made a face, sed Ma.

Well, anyway, sed Pa, beefoar I git oaver my hed we will change the subjeck. I think the wurld can nevver do enuff to reepay a geenyus that can rite a thing like that Spring Song wich you was playing so tender, sed Pa.

I know it, sed Ma, but the wurld is funny that way. Long after the geenyus is ded, maybe of under-nurrushment, sed Ma, the wurld goes to his grave & cries & tells what a wonder lies buried thare.

Thay needent cry at my grave, sed Pa, if thay will slip me the mazumy wile I am here.

They will never cry at yure grave, sed Ma. I was speaking of geenyuses. It is too bad we do not luv them moar wile thay are with us.

Thare is a yung lady on one of the papers here wich rites butiful potery, sed Pa. I beleeve I will speek to her tomorrow & beegin beeing extry nice to her, sed Pa. By Jove, sed Pa, that is a good idee which you jest gaiv me, sed Pa.

If I gaiv you that idee, sed Ma, I heer-with take it baek, sed Ma. If this yung lady needs any compliments & reegard, sed Ma, I will see that she gits them. Reemember that, sed Ma.

I wuddent luv no gurl if she was as big a geenyus as Buffalo Bill.

Easily Detected

Several members of a cosmopolitan club of London were discussing the manners and custom of womankind in general. One member said: "Place a woman I have never seen in another room, and let me but hear the tones of her voice, and I will tell you what kind of a woman she is." "You might be able to do that," said one of the other members: "and strangely enough I recently had this very thing manifested to a remarkable degree. A woman called on my wife the other day and although I had never seen her before, I knew by hearing her speak just what she was." "What sort of a woman was she?" inquired one of the members eagerly, "Why," said the speaker complacently, "she was Scottish."

White House Dress

When President Wilson, because of illness, received the King of the Belgians while propped up in bed, and told the Prince of Wales that the bed in which he lay had been occupied by Baron Renfrew, later King Edward VII., and Abraham Lincoln, he added traditions to the host already clinging about the White House.

"President Wilson's enforced dishabille recalls the premeditated negligee—worn slippers, yarn stockings and old suit—by which Jefferson sought to impress the British Ambassador with American democracy when that official arrived in full official dress to present his credentials," observes a bulletin of the National Geographical Society. "Early morning callers on John Quincy Adams had to cool their heels until that President finished three chapters in the Bible and walked down back of the White House for a swim in the Potomac. To 'drop in' at the White House evenings, quite the sociable thing to do, during Jackson's terms, meant finding the Chief Executive before an open fire, in an old loose coat doing duty as a smoking jacket, puffing at a long pipe with a bowl of red clay.

"No room at the White House is better known to the public than the East Room, of late years the scene of brilliant receptions and White House weddings. It too, has memories of a cruder democracy when all Washington flocked there to, 'follow about the servants who carried refreshments, seizing upon whatever they could get,' and upon one occasion two 'ladies' perched upon the chimney piece to get a better view of the colorful scene

"Strange were the gifts to Presidents of earlier years. Strangest of all, perhaps, was the cheese sent to Thomas Jefferson, with the admiring inscription, 'the greatest cheese in America for the greatest man in America.' It was conveyed to Jefferson by a six-horse team. He insisted upon paying for it, and it lasted for more than a year, being the piece de resistance of many a state dinner in the meantime.

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Japan, U. S. A. Canada & Europe	do	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
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Hongkong	Sado M.	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
Hongkong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Novara	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	do	..	A11.00				
Hongkong	Kamakura M.	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Hongkong and Canton	Sulyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Honolulu	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo	Yushun	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Feiching	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Ningshin		17.00	..	..	..	..
Singapore direct	Nile	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train						
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	17.00	..	17.00
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, May 25							
W'wei, C'too, and T'tsin	Tungchow	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	do	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Omi M.	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow & Hongkong	Esang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U. S. A., & Europe, via U.S.A.	China	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America via Moji	Omi Maru	..	..	..	..	s20.00	19.00
Wednesday, May 26							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. A., and Europe	China	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.00
W'wei, C'too & T'tsin	Kingsing	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Sulyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Hopsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, May 27							
Hongkong	Monteagle	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, May 29.							
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	E. of Asia	..	12.00	..	..	..	12.00
Sunday, May 30							
France, etc.	†Cordiliere						
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Cordiliere	..	E7.30	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, June 1.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Delta	..	A8.30	..	..	..	..

†Ordinary mails will close at the French Post Office at 8 a.m.; registered articles at 5 p.m. on Saturday, May 29, and parcels at 5 p.m. on May 27.

A Parcels and registered articles at 5 p.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.

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The Hesitation Of America

(Continued from Page 14)

these we recommend to other nations. In setting out towards a new order, the relics of the old order must be discarded. On no other basis can we convince America and the rest of the world of our sincerity.

In this place I can mention only three steps, but each, as my American experience showed, is vital for the peace of the world.

Firstly, we must at once devise means to ensure the British Parliament and people an effective control over the initiation and direction of foreign policy. It is the merest academics to argue that this condition is already provided for. Current events reduce this evasion to confusion. At this moment Parliament remains uninformed as to the proposals of the British Foreign Office. As in 1914, so now, policies are conceived and promoted without the knowledge of Parliament. The continuance of this state of affairs is not consistent with the intentions which the Covenant of the League of Nations is expected to promote. At the first meeting of the League the present Foreign Secretary was understood to express approval of open covenants. A practical illustration of this view would much impress America. This attestation of sincerity is becoming overdue.

The second matter requiring immediate attention is raised in an acute form by Mr. Winston Churchill's proposals for the after-war army. This force is to be embodied for purposes which the Secretary for War has been good enough to indicate. I take leave to doubt whether this enumeration meets with the approval of the British electorate. It is a singular comment on the victorious results of a war to end war. It seems to hypothecate a situation which bears a striking resemblance to that which the democracies of the world believed the late war was intended to end. Clearly no working conception of a League of Nations enters into these calculations. The fact is—and plainness of speech is necessary—people generally have no desire to substitute another form of militarism for the vanquished and hated German system. Public persons who have other ideas are out of place in present-day Governments. They should seek, before being relegated to, positions of less responsibility and more leisure. The effect upon American opinion of the continuance in office of military and naval expansionists, with a talkative chorus of admirals and generals, is not helpful to Anglo-American co-operation. A decided check upon the exertions of these persons will have to be supplied if the desires of the British people are to be assured and a cause of American suspicion removed.

The final suggestion I tender relates to a question on which American opinion is sharply exercised. No principle engaged in the late war affected or expressed American purposes with stronger force than the principle of "self-determination," the right of an ethnological unit to a voice in the settlement of its political position and obligations. In the winding up of a war for small nations and the establishment of public law, the effective application of this principle of self-determination could not well be excluded. The Americans are concerned to observe a marked disinclination on the part of Great Britain to illustrate this principle in its relation to our own subject-nations. I was invited to attend a conference to discuss proposals for the institution of a "League of Oppressed Peoples." I expressed surprise that all the peoples concerned were found within the confines of the British Empire. The concern was entirely genuine, and we should do well to attest our sincerity to the principle of "self-determination" by considering its application to nations within our control. The problems of Ireland and Egypt provide suitable opportunities, while the case of Russia, continuously muddled by secret commercial and militarist influences, has shown British policy, or want of policy, in a strange light in America.

These three matters can be dealt with speedily and vigorously by Great Britain. The result would have an enormous influence for good upon American opinion. Our predominant position and influence in the world enables us to set an example of sincerity which would have untold benefits upon the direction of world affairs. The nations are confronted with a fateful choice: either to return to the system of secrecy, aggrandisement and exploitation which resulted in the late war, or to set out upon a new and better way, revolving present difficulties in the spirit of accommodation and mutual obligation, and uniting in a genuine League of All Nations as the appropriate instrument of international comity. The call comes with unexampled force to Great Britain to set an example. By applying ourselves immediately to such matters as I have indicated, we shall attest our sincerity, win over the large mass of American doubters, and play the noblest part which history has yet assigned us.

In the great task of assisting the nations to fashion new laws to regulate the affairs of a better order of international society, a special agency could be supplied by the participation of the organised legal profession. The present writer has repeatedly made such a plea in the Fortnightly Review. Ex-President Taft and other eminent American lawyers expressed themselves as in full agreement with these views. Mr. Taft, a few weeks since, addressed to the members of the New York Bar an eloquent invitation to strengthen the Bar Association so that the American people might be helped in the solution of national and international difficulties. Would that some eminent lawyer here would make a similar appeal. The disorganisation of the English Bar remains a deplorable scandal, as the recent Bar annual meeting painfully showed, and the absence of effective leadership is in strange contrast to the vigorous and active-minded direction to be found in America.

I cannot linger now to detail impressions of American personages and activities. One meets with, in America, a pulsating, many-sided, questing disposition—insistent, direct, vigorous, and not fearful of rashness. It shows itself in a widespread and critical examination of European methods, organisations and personalities. Reputations are not accepted at their face value, but weighed and measured by performance. Capacity is rated at its highest appraisement. The internal difficulties are acute, and career is open to the talents, but the possession of talent is narrowly scrutinised, and make-believe of all kinds is at a discount. may become dangerous, especially in the industrial sphere. But the disposition to learn and a readiness to listen will aid in overcoming trials which would bewilder us, with our attachment to old courses and inadequate leaders.

America is eager to understand the lessons of the collapse of the old order in Europe and to apply itself with energy to avoid a recurrence of such dangers. A body drawn from many of the States, called the Committee of Forty-eight, is hard at work hammering out a program for the new time, and I found among its leaders some of the most striking and resourceful individualities. I encountered. The cause of civil liberty has far wider support than misleading newspaper reports would suggest. At the universities, in the women's colleges, and among the numerous and energetic women's movements, in the large public forums where one got into direct touch with the electors, one realised the accumulating power of all this splendid mental alertness and outlook.

The active participation of America in the new comity of nations is full of responsibilities for the world. Every live movement here which strives after a non-militarist civilisation, discarding the resort to force and based upon law and amity, finds its counterpart in the United States. The traditions of a common stock have issued in a like disposition to tackle the troubles of the old world and to re-fashion the safeguards of a new order. On the other hand, commercial links have been forged in all directions, setting up occasions of competition which the baser Press of both lands can exploit.

The hesitation of America is not a settled disposition, but a passing and just pause before entering upon new responsibilities. The readiness to assume them is strong but cautious. We must show a like readiness to eschew the discredited militarist and exclusive preoccupations of our old politico-diplomatic system. If we will, we may lead the nations towards a better order in the world. America will advance with us. Together, we can ensure (in President Wilson's words) "the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organised opinion of the world."

Army Praise For Gillette Razor

General Edwards gives certificate of merit to vice-president F. J. Fahey of Gillette Safety Razor Co.

Certificates of merit for excellent business service during the war, recently awarded by the War Department, have been presented to nearly 300 manufacturing concerns of New England by Major-General Clarence R. Edwards at the headquarters of the Department of the East. With each certificate was a brief citation noting the service rendered in furnishing supplies for the prosecution of the World war.

Prominent among the concerns to receive a memento of the government's appreciation was the Gillette Safety Razor Company. The presentation was witnessed by the entire staff of the department and was preceded by a short address of congratulation by General Edwards.

In presenting the certificate, General Edwards praised the loyalty, energy and efficiency, and the genuine spirit of co-operation extended by the Gillette Company in patriotically turning their entire production over to the government during the war, causing great loss in domestic business, and the further loss in foreign fields during the time Gillette commercial sales were curtailed.

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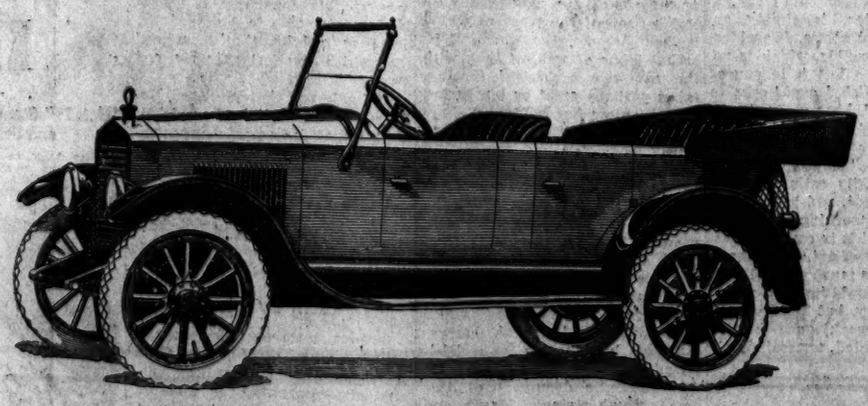

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LUDENDORFF CHIEF LEADER

Directing The Militaristic Campaign Through Thousands Of Branches

BY WALTER DURANTY
(New York Times).

Paris, April 16.—The German military party is planning revenge. Not only that—the militarists have already succeded, despite allied control, in rebuilding their machine for the establishment of a powerful army, whose true strength is concealed by clever camouflage. In other words, the defeated Germany of 1918 is planning to repeat against victorious France the famous coup of Scharnhorst and Stein in the years after Jena against Napoleon. That is the inevitable conclusion of what I have seen and heard in a recent visit to Frankfort in occupied Germany, and to both the Red and White sectors of the Ruhr Valley.

I was received today at the Invalides by Marshal Foch. He wore a horizon blue uniform, with seven silver stars on his sleeves and three rows of medal ribbons on his left breast. He was very alert, and remained standing behind his flat-topped desk during the interview. Although I particularly intended to observe the pictures, furniture, etc., of his office, I could not take my eyes off him and did not notice a single thing except his pipe. I suppose that is what is really meant by the term "magnetic personality."

The Marshal, who looked very well and was in the best of spirits, asked about my trip. He had given me special permission, accorded to no other foreign correspondent, to accompany the French troops in the march on Frankfort. I replied that the intentions of the German militarists and their already considerable success seemed of much greater importance than the actual immediate events in Western Germany, and asked the Marshal whether he would be so kind as to dictate a brief introduction to the details of the message on the subject which I proposed to cable to The New York Times.

"Why do you want that?" asked the Marshal.

"Evidently, Sir," I replied, "a few words from you would guarantee and strengthen my story exceedingly."

Foch paused in the operation of filling an old wooden pipe in which he was engaged as he talked. He looked at me with a penetrating gleam in his blue eyes. Then, pointing the straight stem of the pipe like a pistol at my head, he said:

"Don't you realise that anything I say, instead of strengthening your story, will weaken it? The people will say, 'Of course, Foch would say that. He is a French soldier and an enemy, but his opinion is not impartial.' No, no! It would be a great mistake."

I tried a different tack. "Well, Monsieur le Marechal, there is another point—any message from you, however short, would focus American interest upon the account of what the German militarists are doing. You must admit that this is worth consideration."

The Marshal favored me with an unmistakable wink. "Ah, ha, young man," he said, "you won't catch me like that. Then people would say I had suggested your story or inspired it. No, no! We don't want that. Have you got the facts about the German militarists?"

"Yes."

"Good. And you are going to write them? You conceived the idea of writing them yourself, and you must use your own facts alone. The American people can read those facts and judge them on their merits. They must not be influenced by me. The only thing from me you may tell them is that you saw Marshal Foch, and that he said the German military danger undoubtedly exists." Beyond that I will not go. The facts are what count, young man. Let them judge by the facts."

THE FACTS LISTED

So here are the facts:

One—The German military party, headed by Ludendorff, and a camarilla of Generals, of whom Luttwitz, von Seeckt, Lettowvorbeck, Reinhardt, von Hutier, von Scheuch and Maerker are the best known, and aided by the Deutsch Offizier Bund of Berlin and a thousand similar organisations throughout the country, are striving by might and main for revenge.

Two—They have already reorganised a military machine and created a powerful army on a new basis.

Three—They are doing their utmost, and have met with considerable success, to restore the spirit and morale of the old army.

Four—They induced Noske, either wittingly or unwittingly, to co-operate in their work and to assist them in concealing it from the Allies.

Five—Since Noske's resignation they are practically masters of the German Government.

Six—They are taking the utmost pains to hide and real extent of their efforts and their ultimate aims from the allied control commission.

Seven—They are using the danger of an attempt by the extremists to institute a proletariat dictatorship, a danger which is real enough, as an excuse to account for and a screen to cover their own preparations. This applies not only to the allied control officers, whom they are trying to hoodwink, but to the mass of the German people, whom they are trying to enslave.

Eight—All Germans, and especially the military party, are people of tradition. The plans and methods of the military party follow those of Stein and Scharnhost so closely as to be almost identical.

THE PROOFS OFFERED

So much for the facts. Now for the proofs.

One—The German military party wants revenge.

In this respect deeds speak louder than words, and the actions of the German militarists in the past and present are the best proof of their intentions. However, it is worth quoting one or two extracts from recent speeches or writings of militarist leaders. Here is an order of the day, written by General von Seekt on taking command of the General Staff on July 7 of last year:

"On taking command of the staff I desire to emphasise the necessity that the same entire clearness of conception, the same unity of thought will reign among us all officers of the staff. It is with pride that we look back on the glorious work of the staff in the last century, in war and peace alike. But today we must only regard the glorious past as an incentive from which to draw strength for the new task. The misfortunes of recent days should kindle love of work in our hearts. It is useless to make recriminations or complaints. We have no time for that, no time either to be weary. To work! Our duty lies clear before us. We must collaborate to maintain and reconstruct the German Reich"—the word properly means realm; Seekt's readers can interpret it as State, but also as empire—"to create and organise a new army. Let us face squarely the necessites of the new times, and with a firm will build the future on new bases. The present hour, more perilous for us than ever, forbids us to refuse to consecrate all our forces to the general good. The hour demands from every German, and I demand from every officer, that his personal opinions be effaced before the necessity of doing his duty. If an officer believes himself obliged to express his personal opinions and to raise his voice in discussions of the day he is adopting an attitude contrary to the healthy traditions of the staff. Silent work, complete forgetfulness of self, to put always the cause above the individual, those are the virtues of the staff as it was, as it is and as it must remain. It is with this spirit that I shall inspire myself. I demand your confidence and your obedience."

On September 30, 1919, General Reinhardt, who with Von Scheuch and Hutier, had been President of the Deutsch Offizier Bund, said in a proclamation to units of the old army about to be dissolved:

"At the moment when the Prussian Army is living its last hour the look we cast backward cannot fail to stir us deeply. We should be unworthy of those proud memories if we should despair. We will guard piously all our heritage from the old Prussian Army and we will work to reconstruct our beloved country. Per aspera ad astra."

On October 30, General Maerker, speaking to German students at Dresden, concluded.

"Be assured that it is not for long. It cannot but be a brief period of crisis, but it is a question of life or death. Then it will be the moment to reassemble our forces. We cannot leave Germany torn by dogs. Aid us, rifle in hand."

MEANT TO MISLEAD ALLIES

It may be objected that such statements can be taken to refer to the struggle against Bolshevism. They are intended to be, by the Allies, but the Germans know their real meaning.

To put the matter beyond doubt here is what Ludendorff said at the beginning of last November in Potsdam at a ceremony in honor of the killed in the war held in the Potsdam Garrison Church:

"We must admit, however painful it be, that we have succumbed by an excess of confidence in ourselves. No matter. Let us swear before those who have died for the Fatherland that we are determined to reconquer what we have lost. With this object we must recreate the true Prussian spirit. May the Prussian eagle that led us to victory show yet again the road we must follow to make Germany great. Let there be no illusion—our rise will be as long and difficult as our fall was great. But nothing shall turn us aside from the noble goal we have set ourselves. With God for our dear defeated Fatherland!"

In the pause that followed a soldier rose and cried: "When the appointed hour strikes, General Ludendorff, we will follow thee once more." Amidst tumultuous enthusiasm every one then sang "Deutschland Uber Alles."

ARMY REORGANISED

Two—The militarists have reorganised the army machine. According to the Peace Treaty the German Army should not have exceeded 200,000 men during the three months after the coming into effect of the treaty and should have been reduced to 100,000 at the expiration of that period—that is, after April 10. In point of fact, this reduction has not yet been effected. The Germans asked and are said to have obtained three months' extension for the maintenance of the defense force whose formation was decided upon by the law of March 6, 1919. The old title should have disappeared this month, when the reduction to 100,000 men ought to have taken place, but the force is still known as the Reichswehr, by which name I will continue to call it.

Before detailing the character, composition, armament, etc., of the Reichswehr I will mention the supplementary forces which, according to the plans of the militarists, will permit them to measure their strength, when the time comes, with the army of France. The peace limited the numbers of the German Army, but did not forbid the creation of civic guards, temporary volunteers, police forces, etc., to preserve internal order against Bolshevism or similar disturbances.

When the Reichswehr was formed in March of last year there were still nearly 1,000,000 undemobilised Germans left outside it. With the idea of utilising them was formed the Einwohnerwehr (Citizens' Defense Force or Civic Guard). I will detail the character later of this organisation. Suffice it to say now that as the result of its constitution there existed a large force of reserves behind the regular army. Later on, during the last year, there appeared two new forces of a similar character, the Zeitfreiwillige (Temporary Volunteers) and the Technische Nothilfe (Technical Auxiliary Contingents), quite separate from and additional as reserves for the Einwohnerwehr, but equally capable of being utilised as reserves for the regular army.

A 'NURSERY' FOR OFFICERS

All these reserves could be trained and drilled to a certain extent, but they could not by the nature of things have experienced officers, who required better and more continuous training than was necessary for the rank and file. Accordingly, there was formed simultaneously with the Einwohnerwehr a force of Sicherheitspolizei (Security Police), like them, the Zeitfreiwillige and Nothilfe, ostensibly constituted as a defense against Bolshevism.

This so-called police force, whose armament, as will be seen, is of a wholly military character, is composed of ex-officers and ex-non-commissioned officers of the old army. The process of selection for recruits is most carefully worked out, and the result is that the force proves an admirable "nurrery" and training school for future officers.

Thus one can form an idea of what might happen "when the hour struck." The regular army would be the first line. The reserves would be immediately mobilised according to a prepared plan and "encadre"—the French word means literally "framed" by officers from the ranks of the Sicherheitspolizei. Already the latter number over 100,000, and the reserves anything from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000. It will be remembered that in the late war the Germans upset the allied plans by immediately flinging the reserves into line beside the active forces and thus doubling their fighting strength. The same method would doubtless be followed again, and, instead of the force fixed by the treaty of 100,000 men, France would find herself once more faced by a German national army millions strong.

To outline briefly the character and organisation of these different forces:

A—The Reichswehr (at a present strength of nominally 200,000 men). According to the original law the Reichswehr was to number upward of 350,000 men, divided into eighteen heavy brigades, each about 12,000 strong, and ten light brigades, each 7,000 strong. There were, of course, additional services, staffs, etc. The brigade instead of the army corps or divisions becomes the basis of the new organisation.

Before and during the Great War Germany was divided into twenty-one army regions plus three semi-independent Bavarian regions. After the armistice the distinction was abolished, and the Bavarian forces were incorporated in the new army under brigade numbers 21-24.

The term of enlistment in the Reichswehr is six months, preceded by a period of trial and renewal at will. Care was taken to exclude undesirables, deserters, criminals, etc., and minors had to have authorisation from parents or guardians. No one under 17 was accepted. It was intended that the force be as efficient as possible—shock troops ready for immediate action.

When a reduction of forces became necessary after the Peace Treaty became effective the Reichswehr was reformed into twenty-one brigades — fourteen Prussian, three Bavarian, two Saxon and two Wurttemberger. Generally speaking, each brigade now consists of two regiments of infantry, each five or six battalions strong; one regiment of cavalary of from two to four squadrons; one regiment of artillery, of three sections, each of six or seven batteries; one battalion of pioneers, one or two companies strong, and supplementary services, transport, Signal Corps, etc., with a total strength of from 8,000 to 9,000 men.

It is doubtful how far this reduction has really been carried out. Certainly there are troops in the various Reichswehr depots considerably in excess of the scheduled 200,000. But the above is approximately the form it should take. The army leaders are straining every nerve to avoid a further reduction now overdue to 100,000. If it is forced upon them the Reichswehr will retain its brigade formation; but each of the twenty brigades consists of two regiments of four battalions each, with a battalion strength of about 700 men, which would bring them pretty well down to the required figure.

SAVE NEW ARTILLERY

Needless to add, each brigade has its due complement of transport, sanitary service, pontoon and Signal Corps, minenwerfer, auto-cannon and auto-mitrailleuses, artillery and staffs. The artillery includes auto-cannon for use against airplanes, light field howitzers and field guns, all of the latest models. There is reason to believe that the anti-aircraft batteries will soon be provided with guns of a new model, and also that a new howitzer of 309 millimeters calibre—just over twelve inches—capable of unusual rapidity and accuracy of fire, is about to be issued.

Incidentally, references in German military documents to these new models show that the manufacture of artillery has not ceased since the conclusion of hostilities. There is also no doubt that Germany still retains a very large number of cannon, some of the heaviest calibre. The recent report of General Nollet of the interallied Control Commission mentions the fact that over 9,000 guns were located by members of the commission. It is also a striking fact that none of the famous "Big Berthas" which bombarded Paris at long range has ever been located or given up to the Allies.

The supply of ammunition to be carried in caissons with each gun—that is, the regular stock, which must never be allowed to be diminished—averages from 550 to 1,200 shells per piece. In addition to the light "cannon of accompaniment" to be carried along by troops during an attack for the reduction of machine gun posts, etc., and light mountain guns, the small-arm armament of the troops is exceedingly strong. It consists of service rifles or carbines for cavalry, automatic pistols and a very large number of light and heavy machine guns. It appears that Krupps are turning out a new light machine gun embodying various improvements and firing 150, or perhaps as much as 200, shots per band.

As in the case of the artillery, there are some stocks of ammunition permanently carried with the machine guns amounting to 5,000 rounds per heavy and 2,000 per light gun. With each automatic pistol—Mauser Parallelum, sighted up to 1,000 yards, with a case fitting on the butt so as to be used as a stock and fired like a rifle from the shoulder—there is a permanent stock of 160 cartridges.

The Reichswehr organisation consists primarily of four group commands under the General Staff and its chief, who is to be Generalissimo, over whom there is the War Minister. One command is located in Berlin, for Central and Southern Germany; a second at Cassel, for Western Germany, a third at Kolberg, for the Baltic coast and Eastern Germany, and a fourth at Munich, for Bavaria.

These group commands are subdivided into seven Wehrkreise, or Defense Force Bureaus, Nos. 1 and 2 belonging to the Kolberg and Stettin respectively; Nos. 3 and 4, to the Berlin group at Stuttgart and Munster respectively, and No. 7 to the Munich group at Munich. These Wehrkreise will be known, when the Reichswehr changes its name, as divisions, and their commanders will correspond to the former Generals of division.

The seven Wehrkreise are further subdivided into twenty brigades, whose locations need not be detailed.

The above particulars are sufficient to show that the mechanism and organisation of the new army are as complete as German military skill, method and care, helped by the lessons of the great war, can make them.

AVIATION CLAUSE

There remains the vitally important question of airplanes. The Peace Treaty, while forbidding the retention of military airplanes, permits the Germans to have machines for commercial and sport uses. No aviation expert needs to be told how easy it is to transform commercial airplanes into bombers and observation machines or sport airplanes into fighters. It is significant that Germany is doing her utmost to develop aviation, and that aviation clubs or unions—something on the lines of the famous Navy League—have been formed in the principal cities, especially, as if by a coincidence, in cities in which the Reichswehr or Sicherheitspolizei group, Wehrkreise or brigade headquarters are located.

THE EINWOHNERWEHR

B—Nature and organisation of the Einwohnerwehr and the similar formations, Zeitfreiwillige and Nothilfe. As stated, the Einwohnerwehr are really intended to be reserves for the regular army. Proof of that exists in a circular from the Minister of the Interior—this force is attached to that Ministry for the double purpose of avoiding the appearance of being part of the army and so as not to be included in the military budgets—dated July 1, 1919. After referring to complains from Einwohnerwehr "noncoms" that as regards pay, etc., while on service their position compares unfavorably with that of the Reichswehr, the circular states that "while on service under military authority they should be treated exactly as the Reichswehr fighting forces. Noncoms are accordingly recommended to enter Einwohnerwehr units. In case of necessity the Einwohnerwehr will be incorporated in the Reichswehr."

The ministerial order determining their formation enjoins that they be chosen from trustworthy elements of the population, by preference ex-officers or noncoms. Their maintenance and life or accident insurance while on duty are to be paid by the urban or rural district to which they belong. They wear no uniform, but a distinctive armlet, live at their own homes when not on active service and have daily or weekly drill, exercise, etc., as occasion offers. Unless on service they receive no pay.

Their organisation has a basis of locality, like all militias. The unit is the kreis or club, one to each rural or urban district. Above the clubs there are several club centers, and above the club, centers the group commands—the whole system being parallel to that of the Reichswehr organisation.

Their armament consists of rifles, pistols and light and heavy machine-guns, to be kept at club headquarters. The supply of permanent ammunition is 500 rounds per rifle and 3,000 per machine-gun. Weapons and munition are supplied by the War Office at the request of the clubs. Every effort is to be made to insure speedy assembling by signal, sirens, rockets, etc., in case of alarm.

The development of the Einwohnerwehr is being actively pushed by every means of propaganda throughout Germany. The organisation appears to be best in Bavaria and Wurttenberg. It is difficult to estimate their real number, but it is probably already between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000. If the Bavarian figures represent the general average, the total may be much higher.

Zeitfreiwillige (Temporary Volunteers) are also being actively recruited. The term of enlistment is six months, renewable for the same period. They agree to drill, etc., to take active service when called upon, and to notify the authorities of changes of residence and of any absence from the home area of more than a week. Their armament and organisation are similar to those of the Einwohnerwehr, but an interesting feature is that no one can be a member of both forces at the same time. This provides another camouflaged army reserve, in addition to the Einwohnerwehr. Unlike the latter, the Zeitfreiwillige have uniforms supplied them while on service, as in the case of ordinary reservists. Their number is estimated from 100,000 to 200,000.

The Technische Nothilfe are engaged on practically the same conditions. Their recruiting bureaus are divided into seventeen sections throughout the country, and, as their name implies, they consist of specialists—electricians, railroad men, etc.—prepared to serve in case of a general strike or local disturbance, or war. Their number is unknown, but appeals have been made for a total of 40,000.

A UNIQUE 'POLICE FORCE'

C—Sicherheitspolisei. These security police form one of the most remarkable "police" forces in history. They wear uniforms—helmets when on duty—and lodge in barracks. They are recruited only from ex-officers and sub-officers of the old army, and all must have irreproachable records. In theory neither officers nor sub-officers of the force should be married or over 30, though exceptions are permitted. Among the recruits no married former sub-officers are accepted unless they have had at least nine years' service in the old army and are over 5 feet 10 inches in height. All recruits must serve a year on trial, after which they sign for another year, with enlistmen renewable. The pay is on a high scale and there is a bonus of 1,500 marks after twelve years' service.

The unit is the police troop, about 1,000 strong, divided into six centuries, each commanded by a Captain. Each troop has its own transport artillery, light and heavy, and a squadron of six airplanes. Each century has two light field howitzers, with two ammunition wagons and four auto-cannon, mounting 3-inch guns. There are also three minenwerfer, one heavy and two light. The Signal Corps furnishes telephone and wireless service. This force is amply supplied with auto-cannon, and therefore extremely mobile. Its members naturaly may not belong either to the Reichswehr, Civic Guard or Temporary Volunteers. It is being vigorously recruited in the principal German cities, and already numbers over 100,000.

Officers late of the active army are specially encouraged, and an order of the Reichswehr (Defense) Minister, dated November 27, 1919, states that officers forced to leave the army as the result of its reduction to comply with the terms of the treaty, have preference in the Sicherheitspolisei. The latter, however, is controlled by the Minister of the Interior.

It was first formed in Wurttemberg last July. Then Berlin took it up, and afterward it spread rapidly. Its armament includes rifles, automatic pistols and an unusually large proportion of light and heavy machine-guns. By its character, armament and training it is sufficient alone to crush Bolshevism, except on a nation-wide scale, and forms an ideal preparatory school for officers to "frame" the Civic Guard, etc., reserves in case of war.

It is thus evident that in addition to her regular army Germany already possesses available forces, including mechanical specialists, to a minimum number about 1,500,000, and perhaps fully double that number. These reserves contain a very large proportion of ex-soldiers, and in case of war would be led by well trained, competent and experienced officers, whose numbers would be more than sufficient.

"Give me good officers," said Colonel Rollet of the French

(Continued on Page 18)

'In Five Years A German Army Will Enter Paris; France Will Grow Weaker, We Will Grow Stronger'

From Mr. Duranty's Despatch on Germany's Military Reorganisation

As a reactionary German said to me in the Ruhr a few days ago:

"We do not hope, we cannot expect, that France will ever go Bolshevist; her small proprietors will save her from that. But there may be trouble—serious trouble—big strikes and transport tie-ups, and maybe outbreaks of anti-militarism and perhaps mutinies. France's allies will leave her—they are doing so already. Why, you Americans and the English are actually on our side in this dispute"—he really seemed to think so, and spoke of France as one speaking to a friend of the common enemy—"France will grow weaker and we will grow stronger. You cannot keep Germany down. Then one fine day it will be another story. I tell you that within five years a German army will enter Paris."

The success of the plans of the German military party during the last year goes far to encourage my German interlocutor in his prophecy.

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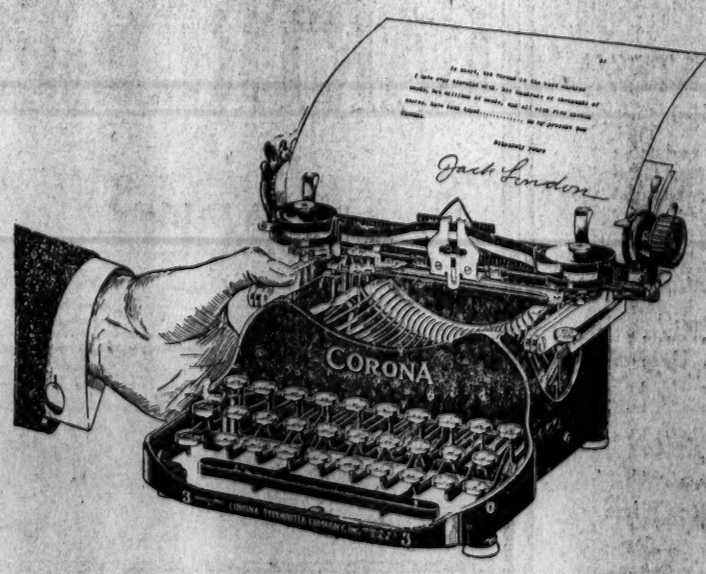

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SOLE AGENTS.

German Militarists Have Big Army And Are Already Plotting Revenge; Peril 'Undoubtedly Exists'—Foch

(Continued from Page 17)

Foreign Legion in the midst of the most desperate fighting of 1918, "and I will make good soldiers out of anything, however raw, stupid or timid, and make them quickly." Germany can do the same.

MILITARIST REVIVAL

Three—The Militarists are trying to revive the old spirit. It has already been shown what efforts are being made to exclude undesirables from the new German Army. All branches, active and reserve, insist on the highest possible moral and physical standards. It is worth noting that in circulars concerning recruiting, either for the Reichswehr from the War Office, or for the Einwohnerwehr, etc., from the Ministry of the Interior, stress is laid on the necessity of refusing anyone known to have Spartacide or extreme Socialist leanings. The extracts I have quoted from the speeches of army leaders, who naturally set the tone of the whole officers' corps, indicate the lines of patriotic appeal to be impressed upon the soldiers.

In the Ministry of the Interior's circulars determining the formation of the Civic Guards, etc., the same note is struck. For instance: "Service in these formations is a duty dictated by honor to every one who wishes to protect his fatherland, birthplace, home and property." Recruiting posters and press propaganda abound with similar expressions, in which appeals to patriotism and self interest are cleverly blended. The scale of pay and allowances in the Reichswehr and other formations is, proportionally much higher than in France, Belgium or Italy.

Great attention is being paid to athletics in the new army. An order of the Reichswehr Brigade No. 16, dated Weimar, August 30, 1919, runs as follows:

"The athletic medal will be given, first, to members of the corps who have taken an important part in the organisation of athletics in their troops; second, to members who have accomplished remarkable athletic exploits; third, to any one who has rendered special service in spreading the athletic spirit in the army; fourth, to members of the corps who have met the stated all-around test of athletic excellence."

Athletic schools are to be created at the various brigade headquarters—five already exist, at Halle, Torgau, Weimar, Wittenberg nd Altenburg—to give theoretical and practical instruction, four times weekly, on athletics, including all physical exercises. Similar methods are being adopted with the Civic Guard, etc., formations. In the case of the latter a Ministerial circular says:

"Training drills, etc., will take place as far as possible on Sundays, with the object of re-arousing in the hearts of ex-soldiers and young recruits alike love for the soldier's life and for the Fatherland."

Finally, from the point of view of discipline, an enormous stride forward was made last July when "soldiers' councils" were definitely abolished from the German army. No other such proof of the change in the national spirit could be found. Before that date no officer, even of the highest rank, could issue orders that the soldiers' councils had not first approved. Thus the orders issued from the headquarters of the Eighteenth Reichswehr Brigade at Bad Nauheim, signed by the commanding General, von Hoeppner, were counter-signed by the soldiers' council representative, Max Fischer. Until this state of affairs was changed a genuine reorganisation of the army was impossible, and the fact that the military leaders have been able to change it speaks volumes.

NOSKE AND MILITARISTS

Four—Noske's co-operation. Recent events have demonstrated pretty conclusively that close relations existed between Noske and the military leaders. An ex-soldier of vigorous character, Noske first distinguished himself by the savage repression of the Kiel mutiny in the early days after the revolution. His no less stern attitude during the Spartacide troubles marked him out to the militarists as an invaluable ally. To anyone who takes the trouble to follow him in his subsequent policy and conduct, it seems as if the military leaders had been teaching him, page by page, the history of the German military recovery from Jena to Leipzig, so closely does the course of rebuilding the German army during the past year approach its model of the Napoleonic era.

Noske must have been a party to the device of putting the Einwohnerwehr and similar bodies under the Ministry of the Interior, and there is reason to believe that he practically dictated the circulars determining their formation, or at any rate brought considerable pressure to bear on his colleague when the circulars were being drawn up. One thing at least is certain, the militarists could not have advanced so far in carrying out their program unless the Minister of National Defense had been supporting it. Whether Noske helped them through genuine fear of Bolshevism or because they had won him to their cause is unimportant; that he did help is what matters.

Five—The militarists are now practically masters of the Government. Recent events show this.

First—Despite the rumors of arrests—mostly contradicted the next day—no participants in the Kapp-Luttwitz coup have been punished.

Second—Under army pressure the German Government broke two pledged agreements made with the Ruhr workers—the first at Bielefeld and the second at Munster.

Third—Despite promises to the contrary, Reichswehr troops still occupy the greater part of the Ruhr, and would doubtless have occupied the rest and "made an example" of the rebels once for all, had it not been for the French advance on Frankfort.

Fourth—Not only have the units that took part in the Kapp movement not been disbanded, but many of them, including the naval brigade and the Baltic Iron Division, are serving the Government in the Ruhr.

Incidentally it is worth remarking that the Baltic army, numbering fully 60,000 men, has not been demobilised, though it exists in addition to and outside of the Reichswehr brigades. The German Government has the advantage of being able to label these forces as Russians—Bermondt's army—when called upon to disband them.

Fifth—As the result of the spread of rumors about new plots of every variety—Spartacide, Kappist, monarchist—Berlin is at present an armed camp, and the military party rules the roost throughout Germany by playing on the fears of the weak Government.

USING THE RED BOGY

Sixth and Seventh—The militarists are trying to conceal their purpose and are using the Red bogy as a screen, both with respect to the allied control commissions and their own people. The use of the Red bogy is the keystone of the whole militarist structure of army reorganisation.

After Jena the Prussians baffled Napoleon's vigilance by the famous method of rapidly training men in batches without exceeding the limit of 42,000 allowed by the peace treaty of 1808. As each batch was trained it was promptly sent home and gave place to the next lot. The result was that by 1813, on the eve of Leipzig, the Prussian Army, instead of 42,000, numbered 280,000 trained soldiers.

It was obvious that the old trick could not be repeated. Moreover, in those days what Prussia needed was trained soldiers; now she has millions and to spare who have been trained in the 'great war. What is needed now is a machine and organisation and ready supplies of arms, munitions and transport.

The excuse of the necessity of fighting Bolshevism enabled Germany to provide this. The excuse is all the better because it is more or less genuine. The proletariat party is working no less vigorously than the militarists, and there is every probability that they do make a bid for their own dictatorship. In every circular and official order detailing the formations of the various branches of the new German army, from Reichswehr to Zeitfreiwillige, stress is laid upon this point. Every fresh request to the Allies for an extension of the time limit for the reduction of the army or for permission to send troops to areas where the treaty forbids them to be sent is based upon this plea. Every appeal for recruits for the new army formations rubs in the Bolshevist danger.

ORDER TO HIDE WEAPONS

That behind this camouflage is the hidden motive of revenge is shown enough by the extracts quoted from the speeches of the military leaders. But there is more. Where do all these stocks of guns and weapons and munitions of all kinds come from whenever trouble begins in Germany? Where are the "Big Berthas"? The answer in both cases is the same: Hidden, buried. What is the whole elaborate arrangement of Civic Guards, Volunteers, Security Police, etc., but camouflage of a reserve army, put nominally under the Minister of the Interior—though, as stated, these units can be incorporated in the Reichswehr "in case of grave urgency," so as to hoodwink the Allies and the German people by their civilian appearance and their absence from the army budgets?

Finally, there is the order issued by the central command of the Bavarian Einwohnerwehr:

"We learn that in accordance with the Versailles Treaty the Entente Commissions will soon arrive and move about the country. The Council of Kreis (that is, the Einwohnerwehr unit) commanders have already taken measures to announce their coming to all interested parties by means of the telegraphic code words: 'Waffenmeister kommt' ['The inspector of weapons is coming']. I urge all kreis commanders to follow this example in order to be able to hide certain important objects. I announce that I alone [word italicised] will communicate to these Commissions the information regarding the organisation of the Einwohnerwehr. I authorise the kreis commanders to give information regarding their units, but I call attention to the necessity of warning subordinates and every one attached to the staffs that they have no right to give any information themselves, no matter what it may be, to Commissions of the Entente. This measure is indispensable to prevent the Entente learning about our organisation through irregular channels."

The above document evidently has traveled further than its writer intended. It is typical, no doubt, of many others which did not go beyond their proper destination. As it stands by itself, it opens one's eyes to possibilities of evasion of allied control as boundless as they are sinister.

THE PARALLEL WITH 1807

Eight—The parallel with the Jena-Leipzig period. Above all, the German Military Party is essentially traditionalist, and the memory of the recovery after Jena speedily began to stimulate it after the debacle of 1918. This is shown by the references to that recovery in the speeches of the military leaders already quoted. In both cases the Military Party did not wait until the treaty was signed to begin the work of reorganisation. It was the shame of military defeat that spurred them, not the harsh conditions of the treaties.

What was done last year has been stated. On July 30, 1807—the treaty was signed the following year—Scharnhorst wrote in his notebook: "We might organise a militia with young boys and men previously exempted. This force would serve two purposes: First, to keep the country quiet, support the police and prevent pillaging; second, to act as a national defense force in conjunction with regular troops."

The circular announcing the Zeitfreiwillige formation sets forth that the force serves the double purpose of strengthening the ranks of the Reichswehr if need arises and acting as the Reichswehr's substitute at given points if the Reichswehr is required elsewhere. It will also be used to suppress internal disturbances.

Scharnhorst, however, added: "If circumstances favorable to the national defense arose this militia could be quietly increased and could serve with the regular army."

Germany's present leaders would not admit this, but the thought cannot fail to be present in their minds. During recent months the great land owners in Eastern Germany have been giving hospitality to a large force divided into small bodies which have many guns and other arms. In 1808 von Stein proposed a levy en masse if the occasion offered, adding: "For this purpose deposits of arms might secretly be established. The big land owners could train their serfs, and rifle clubs, &c., might be the nucleus of an insurrection at the appropriate moment."

Similarly, it was announced recently that there had been discoveries of the contraband transport of arms in Germany by train and canal. In 1811 Poniatowski gave information that "in all directions there were circulating wagons loaded with barrels and long chests containing munitions and arms."

Last year the German Government tried to recruit men for the Reichswehr and Sicherheitspolisei through the civil authorities in the territory occupied by the Allies. In May, 1811, the French Governor of Stettin reported to Napoleon that Prussia was mobilising reserves in the occupied provinces and in the strongholds held by the French. "The recruiting officers did not enter Stettin themselves, but they appear to have given orders to local magistrates, for men liable to Prussian service are no longer to be seen in the town."

Just as now it is almost impossible for the Allies to learn the true effectives of the Einwohnerwehr, &c., formations, or even of the Reichswehr, so a passage of Scharnhorst's notes, dated July 16, 1810 runs: "The number of our trained forces is known only approximately, for in order to keep it secret we have omitted to ask for detailed lists of their effectives from the various units."

Finally, then as now, belief in revenge was an article of faith with the Prussian Generals. In 1808 Gneisenau wrote: "A presentiment which cannot err tells me that the day of revenge will come;" while Scharnhorst said: "Our predecessors won Prussian independence and national glory by waves of blood. We should be successors unworthy of them if we abandoned our heritage."

Almost word for word those sentiments are echoed by the German Generals today. But why quote special instances where the whole spirit and method of reconstructive organisation is so evidently the same.

Before concluding I would like to point out that I do not suggest that the German Army is now prepared to tackle France, or that the military leaders have any such dreams for the immediate future. What I have tried to show is what they are aiming at, and what they have already accomplished—or in Marshal Foch's words, that "a German military danger undoubtedly exists."

Remember, eight years elapsed between Jena and Leipzig. It is now less than a year and a half after the armistice that marked Germany's defeat that the foundation of a new German army has been solidly laid and a new organisation solidly created. The difficulties are great; the allied control is vigilant, and doubtless the spirit and discipline of many units leave much to be desired. But when one recalls the mutinous disorganisation that followed the armistice he must admit that wonders have been wrought, and wrought quickly.

Moreover, Germany's hopes of revenge do not depend solely upon arms. By every means of diplomacy, politics and propaganda she will endeavor to separate France from her Allies. Then, too, there is another weapon, the fomenting of internal trouble in France. French agents assert that they have discovered the passage of German funds for this purpose through Switzerland to Paris.

As a reactionary German said to me in the Ruhr a few days ago:

"We do not hope, we cannot expect, that France will ever go Bolshevist; her small proprietors will save her from that. But there may be trouble—serious trouble—big strikes and transport tiouns, and maybe outbreaks of anti-militarism and perhaps mutinies. France's allies will leave her—they are doing so already. Why, you Americans and the English are actually on our side in this dispute"—he really seemed to think so, and spoke of France as one speaking to a friend of the common enemy—"France will grow weaker and we will grow stronger. You cannot keep Germany down. Then, one fine day, it will be another story. I tell you that within five years a German army will enter Paris."

The success of the plans of the German military party during the last year goes far to encourage my German interlocutor in his prophecy.

MINERVA IN THE NUDE

Brussels, March 27.—The Belgian art world is stirred by the question of whether Minerva, the chaste, may be portrayed in the nude. The question has been taken into the courts and the Minister of Justice has decided that only the courts may decide it.

It all came about when the Prosecuting Attorney saw a poster by a young artist of Mons in which the Goddess of War, who also is the Goddess of the Arts, was in the nude. In one hand she held a palette; in the other hand a statuette. When the Prosecutor saw it he was shocked. "Have those posters seized," he ordered.

The people of Mons were amused, while artists were shocked. A song was composed about the Prosecutor and the poster and boys and girls there have been heard to sing it or whistle it, very softly, of course, when they saw him. Meanwhile a comic weekly newspaper in Mons took it up and now every artist in Belgium knows all about it.

The poster was made for a Mons art club.

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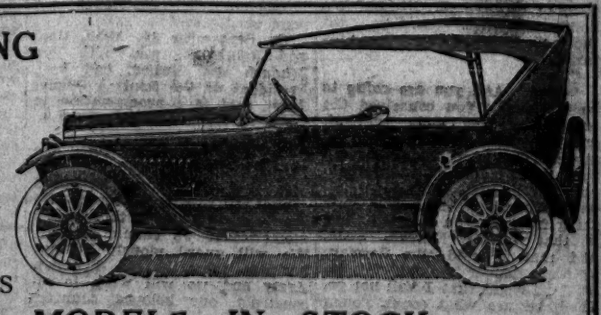

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British Labor And The Irish Settlement

(Continued from Page 14)

order must be maintained with a firm hand. The chief reason assigned for the imposition of martial law and the application of D. O. R. A. was the shooting of individual policemen. While we condemn unreservedly all such political outrages, which are unhappily a common result of unsettled political conditions such as exist in Ireland at the present time, we are bound to say that no evidence was forthcoming to prove that the shooting of policemen preceded the application of the policy of rigorous repression. The arguments for coercion and condemnation of terrorism move in a vicious circle, because they become arguments against the establishment of self-government in Ireland; the advocates of coercion insist that the restoration of law and order must precede self-government, and that the Government cannot yield to intimidation; but when the country is dragooned into submission its sullen quiescence becomes to these advocates a proof that there is no general demand for self-government, and that all Ireland needed was the few years of "resolute government" prescribed by the late Lord Salisbury.

Acts of violence are deplorably frequent in Ireland, but they are not all on one side, and we are convinced that on the popular side they are the work of irresponsible extremists and form no part of the policy and program of any organised body of Irish opinion.

For the administration of justice in south and southwest Ireland there is nothing but popular contempt. It is English justice, where every crime is regarded as a political act and almost every political act is made a crime; the judgments of the Courts are treated as mere incidents in the political struggle. It is no disgrace to have been in prison; it is a mark of patriotism. Resident magistrates who deal with important cases at Petty Sessions are removable at the will of the Lord Lieutenant; and when their decisions do not meet with the approval of Dublin Castle they are, we were informed, rebuked, the rebuke carrying with it the implied threat of dismissal if their future decisions are not exactly consonant with the Castle policy.

The High Court Bench is mainly Unionist. Political bias tinges the charge to Grand Juries in reference to the state of the country, and political feeling often determines judgment. There is no record that any Irish judge condemned the rebellious Ulster movement in 1913-1914, which was led by an eminent King's Counsel, but today all the Irish judges condemn Southern "sedition." The contempt with which the Courts are regarded is the direct reflex of the general misrule. The English Administration is thoroughly discredited. The very first step towards the pacification of Ireland is a complete change in the methods of governing the country and in the personnel of its governors.

An earnest effort was made by the Labor delegation to ascertain the position of the several political parties and groups in relation to the question of self-government, and to form an estimate of the amount of popular support they command. Out of 1,032,829 votes cast for contested seats, the Unionists secured 297,437, Sinn Fein 484,526, and the Nationalists 232,909. The Unionists obtained 26 seats, Sinn Fein 73 (25 uncontested), and the Nationalists, 6. It has been estimated that the representation of Ireland (including the University seats) on a proportional representation system would have been Unionists 24, Nationalists 23, Independent 1, giving a total of 48 non-Sinn Feiners as against 57 Sinn Feiners. In this connection, it is necessary to state that the Sinn Fein representatives declare they were elected to attend, not the Parliament at Westminster, but an Irish Parliament in Dublin.

Whether the Sinn Fein vote was a vote for complete separation may be a matter of opinion. We desire in this matter to avoid sweeping generalisation. It is undeniable that Sinn Fein stands for the ideal of an Irish Republic. It does, in fact, claim that the Irish Republic is already in being, and that Dail Eireann is its Parliament. It is also undeniable that in some directions Sinn Fein functions as a de facto Government. It has established Courts whose decisions are respected, and issues, decrees that are obeyed by a very considerable part of the population. Its authority, unlike that of the English Government is derived from the consent of a majority of the Irish electors who voted at the last general election. It has created Departments and appointed Ministers, including a Minister of Finance, whose first task was to raise a loan of one million sterling on the credit of the Irish Republic. It has appointed representatives abroad, and, as we have indicated, it has undertaken as one of its first duties the investigation by a Commission of the present position and future possibilities of Irish industry.

All these activities are declared illegal and unconstitutional; they are in form and effect a declaration of independence. It is part of the settled policy of Sinn Fein to ignore the British Parliament. No Sinn Fein member will attend at Westminster. Sinn Fein asserts the principle of self-determination to its fullest extent. It denies the right of England to keep Ireland within the British Empire without the consent of the Irish people. This is the extreme view, put with remarkable ability and force by Sinn Fein leaders, and it does beyond all question command a large measure of popular support.

At the other extreme stand the Unionists. The general Unionist view is represented by the Irish Unionist Alliance, a body which appointed a deputation representing the whole country to meet the Labor delegation. This body stands for the maintenance of the Union against the policy of separation. It believes that neither the 1914 Act, nor the proposed new Bill, can solve the problem. A Parliament in Dublin, would, they say, at once declare for complete independence, and the policy would be one of hostility to England. It is not the Union, but maladministration, which is responsible for the present state of affairs in Ireland.

But Unionist opinion is divided. Some Unionists in the South, although opposed to self-government, are not in favor of partition. This section of the southern unionists is represented by the Anti-Partition League, which was not in existence before the war, and is an offshoot of the Irish Unionist Alliance. This body takes a more reasonable view. It suggests a course of remedial legislation as the first essential, and thinks the completion of land purchase and a comprehensive housing scheme would tend to allay political discontent. But if self-government must come, they say, it should be on the lines of the Convention, so that the Unionists in the South would have the support of Ulster. But the first condition of any such settlement, in the view of the Anti-Partition Unionists, must be the restoration of law and order.

Labor also is divided. In the South it demands not so much an Irish Republic as full freedom for Ireland to determine its own future, including its relations with England. In their opinion, a free Ireland would be prepared to give self-government to Ulster, but not with a British army in occupation. Labor in the South believes that Ulster is changing, especially the Ulster workmen, and Ulster is not homogeneous; even in Antrim, the strongest Orange county, Catholics form 20 percent of the population, and there are many Protestant Home Rulers there. The Irish Trades Union Congress and Labor party, whose headquarters are in Dublin, with a total affiliated membership of 300,000 Trade Unionist, has passed a resolution that any Labor candidates elected to Parliament shall absent themselves from Westminster.

In the North, Labor is influenced far too much by religious animosities to take an unprejudiced view of the situation. In the Trade Union branches there Home Rule discussions are taboo. The Labor delegation formed the opinion that there are a large number of Ulster workmen who are in favor of Home Rule and against partition. Many support the suggestion of calling a constituent assembly, on the basis of proportional representation, to draft a Constitution for the country. It was stated that the 1914 Act would have met with strong opposition from Ulster, but not from Ulster as a whole, and the opposition would have come almost entirely from four Ulster counties. Many believe that if self-government were in force for some time the demand for independence would practically disappear.

From Trade Unionist members of the Unionists Labor Association no helpful suggestions were forthcoming. This association claims to be the most representative political body in the North. None of its members directly represent their Trade Unions, and the fact that Sir Edward Carson is its president, and employers are associated with it, discounts its claim to be a bona fide labor organisation. That it echoes the political opinion of a substantial number of working people in Belfast, the Labor delegation is not prepared to deny; but its distrust of anything Catholic, its complete indifference to the fact that the great majority of the Irish people differ from it, and its total lack of representative authority, did not give weight to its views.

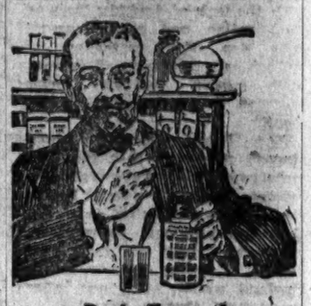
The Nationalist movement is at present almost totally eclipsed by Sinn Fein. It is nevertheless, a vital movement, as the voting at the general election, and more recently in the municipal elections, indisputably proves. The Nationalist members are as resolute as ever for self-government, to be secured by constitutional means. But constitutional methods and the policy that dictates them are in abeyance at the present time, and the Nationalists have difficulty in keeping their followers together. They have been discredited in a large part of Ireland, not by their own acts or by the objective failure of their policy, but by the acts and policy of the British Government, whose promises they trusted and by whom they were betrayed.

From this brief survey of organised opinion in Ireland it is clear that the country is overwhelmingly opposed to the present political system. This is in itself a sufficient justification for change. It is not the only reason. There is an economic case against the Union. It has been proved, beyond all question, that the majority of the Irish people are not happy under British rule. Neither are they normally as prosperous as they ought to be. Nationalist Ireland under alien domination is in a state of economic arrest.

In a report of this character we can only deal with the evidence on this aspect of the case in the broadest possible manner. According to Sinn Fein, the Union lays upon Ireland far too heavy a financial burden. They say over-taxation is proved, and point out that in 1894 the British Government appointed a Financial Relations Commission which unanimously reported in 1896 that Ireland has been over-taxed from the year 1800 by two and three-quarter millions a year. They maintain that in the last hundred years Irish taxation has been increased eleven-fold, whereas English taxation has been in the same period increased only five-fold. Since the report of the Commission cited above Irish taxation has been increased. The revenue derived from the country in 1919 was £37,275,000. For 1920, the estimated Irish revenue is £43,000,000. Of this 1919 total only about twenty-two and one-half million was spent on Irish services, and this expenditure includes more than two and one-fourth million spent upon the police and the administration of justice; it also includes the odd fifty thousand for the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary.

The Labor delegation obtained sufficient information to show that practically nothing is being done at the present time to provide houses in Ireland. The problem is mainly urban... Although it is impossible to obtain necessary supplies of cement and other building materials, practically nothing is done to exploit the materials available in many parts of Ireland suitable for the manufacture of cement, bricks, fireclay, and sanitary goods. The Labor delegation were informed that a

(Continued on Page 20)



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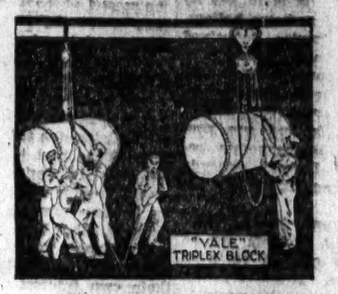

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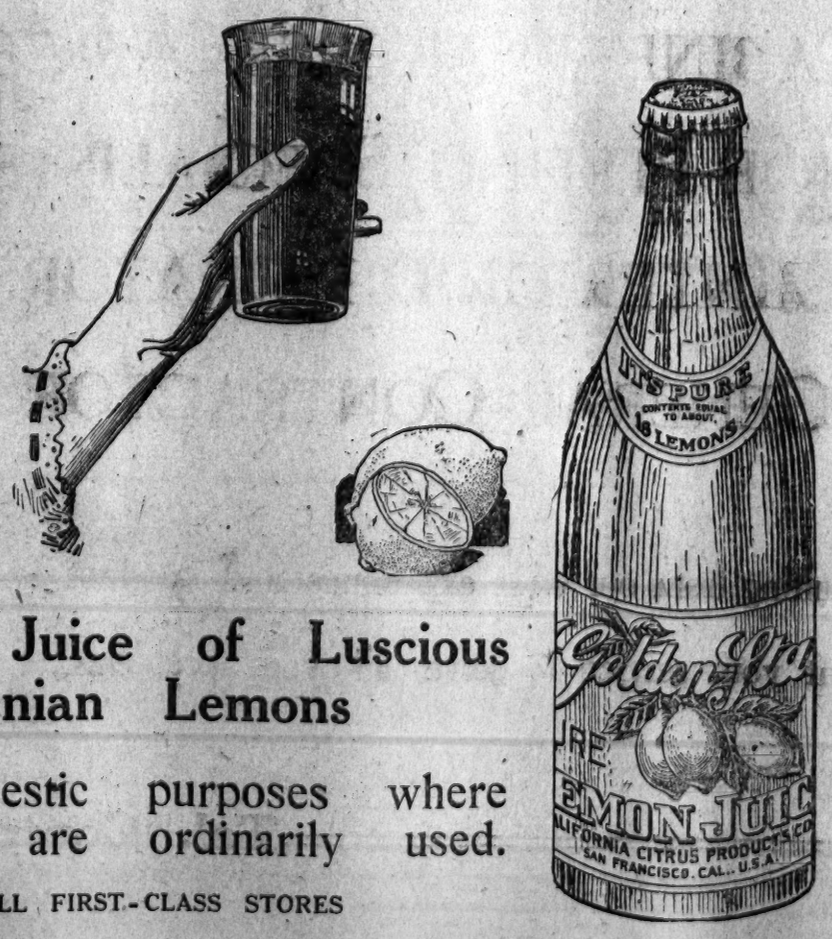

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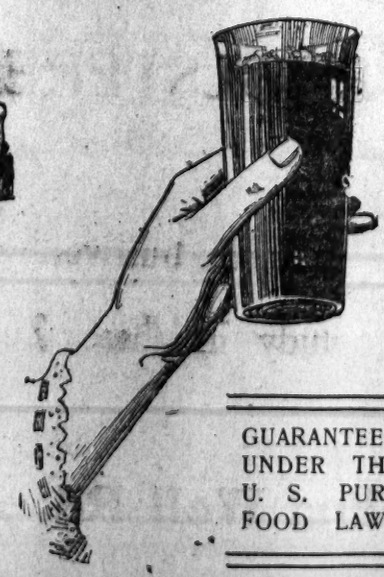

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British Labor And The Irish Settlement

(Continued from Page 19)

number of brickworks were at a standstill for want of orders!

Many complaints were made regarding the scarcity of coal. In Limerick the people were paying for coal at the rate of 6s. 6d. a hundredweight, when it was obtainable. One reason for the shortage was a strike of laborers then in progress, which held up supplies from England; the strike was caused by the refusal of an importing company to pay fair wages. Another coal merchant, paying fair wages, had provided the town with coal until his allotted supplies were exhausted, under the regulation that supplies to a coal merchant must be based on his trade for a basic year....

Related to this question of coal is the problem of developing Ireland's other sources of power. The Labor delegation could not obtain any evidence that plans were being made to utilise the power now running to waste in Irish rivers. A committee appointed by the British Board of Trade in 1918 to investigate the water-power resources of the United Kingdom set a sub-committee to report on Irish resources, but we have obtained no information regarding its activities.

Sinn Fein alleges that during the war Ireland was swept almost clean of timber, and little has been done in the way of replanting. (Dail Eireann has set up a Reafforestation Department and decreed a National Arbor Day). The British Government has acquired about 7,000 acres of existing timber, and about 8,000 acres of mountain land for reafforestation, but only about 1,500 acres of the former have been planted or replanted, and of the latter about 500 acres. This is a very meager provision for a country where the forests were disappearing at the rate of 1,000 acres a year before the war, and at a very much greater rate since.

Canals and water transport are almost entirely neglected. Experts declare that many of the agricultural and cognate products of Ireland, such as potatoes, grain, and wool, are suitable for inland water transportation; much can be done to improve and extend the system of canals and waterways. Ports and harbors urgently require development, and the introduction of modern machinery for loading and discharging ships. Sea fisheries around Ireland compare very unfavorably with those of England and Scotland; and, here again, the explanation offered is that the yield of the Irish fisheries is deliberately discouraged....

We have stressed these economic questions here because the neglect of Irish industry, under the Union, adds enormously to the difficulties and dangers of the political situation. Ireland can become prosperous. With an area twice as large as that of Denmark or Switzerland and three times as large as Belgium, with a population double that of Denmark and considerably in excess of that of Switzerland, its poverty and dependence are an economic anomaly. It is the only country in Europe with an increasing birth-rate. It is stated that there are today more men on the soil of Ireland than there were in 1914, the bulk of them young men who would normally have emigrated. It is in the interest of Ireland and, we believe, of the British Empire, conceived of as a commonwealth of free self-governing communities, that they should be encouraged to remain. To remain, work must be provided for them, and Ireland can provide it. But the economic regeneration of Ireland depends upon its achievement of political freedom.

No single "once-for-all" solution of the Irish problem can be applied in the present state of political feeling. Every conceivable remedy that can be suggested offers difficulties. One-word solutions, such as "separation" or "partition" raise more difficulties than they remove. We believe the solution lies somewhere between the extremes of the "no change" policy of Ulster and the "clear out" policy of Sinn Fein.

The Labor delegation came definitely to the conclusion that partition is no remedy, if only for the reason that Ireland is an economic entity. With regard to the demand for complete separation, politics is the art of the possible, and the opposition which this policy would encounter from British prejudices and Ulster interests renders this solution impossible without bloodshed and a dreadful embitterment of feeling which would, if Ireland were successful, destory every possibility of friendly relations for many generations; and which would, if Ireland were unsuccessful, involve her continued subjection. We seek a settlement which will put an end to the disastrous and unnatural enmity between neighboring nations, each of which has need of what the other can give.

The Labor party is committed, as indeed the whole British nation is committed, to the principle of self-determination. The Prime Minister said, on January 5, 1918: "Mere lip-service to the formula of...the principle of self-determination is useless." Again: "We believe that before permanent peace can be hoped for three conditions must be fulfilled," and the second of these conditions was that "territorial settlement must be secured based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed."

The acceptance of this principle implies the right of the Irish people to determine their own future. We believe that if Ireland were left free to decide whether she would remain within the Empire or become completely separated from it, the Irish people themselves, upon mature consideration, would decide that it was in their own interest that the link should not be completely severed. But there is a very vital distinction between Ireland remaining part of the United Kingdom under compulsion and remaining as the result of her own choice. Whatever form of Union may be maintained should be arranged by agreement through negotiation, and not impossed merely as the result of the greater power of what Lord Rosebery called "the predominant partner." It must be recognised that an immediate decision on the issue of Union or Separation might not be a true reflex of the considered opinion of the majority of the Irish people. The present atmosphere is neither healthy nor normal. The people have always suffered in the recollection of age-long grievances, they are not unnaturally suspicious of the British Government owing to past betrayals, they remember in a spirit of resentment the Revolution and the ruthless execution by the British Government of those who "offered their lives in the cause of Irish freedom," and the subsequent effort to impose compulsory military service; they are bitterly incensed against the present regime of martial law. These factors are calculated to prejudice any attempt to ascertain the considered and mature opinion of the Irish people on the question of Union or Separation, and they might result in the sacrificing of Ireland's ultimate interests to the immediate satisfaction that might be gained by a total repudiation of any form of connection with their old-time political oppressors. The first essential is to change the attitude of the people due to generations of unavailing struggle for freedom.

We consider, therefore, that the principle of self-determination should be acknowledged by the British Government in the case of Ireland, just as it is admitted in the case of the self-governing Dominions, but that the Constitution conferring self-government on Ireland should not be subject to revision by the Irish people until after an agreed number of years, during which under self-government they would have an opportunity to return to a more normal state of mind, free from the prejudices and animosities engendered by the failure of British Governments in the past to satisfy Irish demands.

Our discussions in Ireland lead us to believe that either of the following alternatives would be acceptable to the majority of the Irish people. Firstly, a full measure of Dominion Self-Government, with provision for the protection of minorities, questions of defense and foreign relations being reserved to the Imperial Parliament. It is not suggested that the scheme would meet with the unanimous approval of the whole of the Irish people, but so far as we could ascertain it promises to be a solution that would secure the greatest measure of support, and in this particular respect it has a decided advantage over the Prime Minister's present scheme, which meets with practically unanimous disapproval.

The second alternative which meets with a substantial measure of approval in Ireland is that the form of self-government to be established should be decided upon by an Irish constituent assembly representing the whole Irish people and elected on a system of proportional representation, which would be charged with the task of drafting the new Constitution and making provision for the protection of minorities, questions of defense and foreign relations being reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

The Labor delegation hold strongly the view that the ultimate guarantee of better relations between the two countries lies in the Irish people being convinced that the economic regeneration of Ireland rests in their own hands. A Labor Government in England would, of course, offer every help that a free Ireland might reasonably ask for in her task of developing industry, and would co-operate with Irish labor in introducing and maintaining international labor standards. But the regeneration of Irish life and Irish industry should be Ireland's opportunity and responsibility. And Labor wants to place Ireland in the position to deal with it.

The responsibility for the present condition of Ireland does not rest with Labor. We make our proposals for the immediate solution of the Irish problem in the spirit in which we conceive it would be approached by a Labor Government. The Government now in power has incurred, like past Governments, the distrust and suspicion of the Irish people. British Labor is not in this position, and lies under no suspicion of political cynicism in appealing to the Irish people to co-operate in the task of finding a solution. But Labor is not in power and the Irish problem is urgent. It constitutes a reproach to the British people in the eyes of other nations. Britain has done much to extend the boundaries of political freedom in the world at large, and Irish soldiers have died to bring freedom to the people of other lands. We do not believe the British people desire to keep Ireland in a state of subjection; they want Ireland to become a free partner in the British commonwealth of free self-governing communities, which men of Irish blood have helped to create, to further the ideal of political democracy. There can be no achievement of our generation greater than to find a solution of this century-old problem. British Labor puts forward its proposals in the belief that they will command the assent of the people of this country, and prove acceptable to the majority of the Irish people. We appeal to both nations to co-operate in carrying them into practical effect without further delay.

LABOR PARTY STAND

The following resolution was adopted by the Eighteenth Annual Conference of the Labor party at London in June, 1918:

That the Conference unhesitatingly recognises the claim of the people of Ireland to Home Rule, and to self-determination in all exclusively Irish affairs; it protests against the stubborn resistance to a democratic reorganisation of Irish government by those who, alike in Ireland and Great Britain, are striving to keep minorities dominant; and it demands that a wide and generous measure of Home Rule, on the lines indicated by the proceedings of the Irish Convention, should be immediately passed into law and put into operation.

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U.S. Methodists Demand An Apology To Britain For Meddling In Irish Issue

New York Conference Condemns Congress Vote—Reception Given To De Valera In U.S. Also Cited By Speakers

Kingston, N. Y., April 10.—A resolution demanding that the United States Government send an apology to Great Britain for "unfriendly meddling with her domestic affair" in regard to Ireland, was unanimously adopted today by the New York Methodist Conference, in annual session here.

This action followed the reading of a report on "the state of the country," by Chancellor James Roscoe Day of Syracuse University, and an address on invitation of the conference by Bishop Luther B. Wilson, in which both men denounced the recognition by any constituted authority in America of Ireland as a "republic" and of de Valera as its "president."

Bishop Wilson, who spoke with considerable warmth, criticised New York City for giving the freedom of the city to de Valera.

Another resolution was proposed by the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Johnston of Yonkers, who moved that the parts of the addresses of both Chancellor Day and Bishop Wilson which referred to our relations with the Allies be referred to the Secretary of State through the Secretary of the Conference. This was passed unanimously.

CHANCELLOR DAY'S ADDRESS

Chancellor Day's reference to the "Irish Republic" follows:

"We sincerely hope and pray that in the remarking of the world's map and the construction of boundaries of States and adjusting them politically and commercially, nothing may be done to disturb the bonds of peace and good fellowship with the allied nations of Europe which we have enjoyed for so many years.

"This is especially our hope concerning Great Britain. We have a common language. Her Magna Charta furnished us with the fundamentals of our Constitution. She lent us a more perfect illustration and emphasis of the faith of our fathers from her Wesleyan revival and reformation. The colors of her flag blend with those of our 'old Glory.' Side by side they must wave in the world's progress of freedom and righteousness.

"We deprecate and are disturbed that our country should recently have been placed in a position of interference and meddling with the domestic affairs of Great Britain.

"Ireland is a part of her dominions as much as the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands are of ours.

"For us to receive into our greatest cities the pretended President of the Republic of Ireland, and contribute millions of dollars to his so-called republic, is, to speak mildly, a great breach of propriety, if not of direct unfriendliness.

"And when we add to this the startling act of the Congress we are chargeable with more than impropriety. We are doing what we would not permit in any part of our possessions under any excuse or pretense whatever. It might mean war if the meddling were not redressed.

"But Great Britain is showing us her magnificent self-control and patience. Our actions are shockingly like those which we condemned in the civil war and which we forced Great Britain to amend by a substantial indemnity. We cannot sympathise with the leaders in Ireland so long as they attempt to enforce home rule by murder and arson.

"Our Government, through her State Department, should send at once an unqualified repudiation and apology for these unfriendly meddlings with her domestic affairs."

FOR WORLD HARMONY

Bishop Wilson, who responded to a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, President of Drew Theological Seminary of Madison, N. J. asking for the Bishop's views on the Day report, said "it was a disgrace that the greatest city in the world gave the freedom of the city to one who was practically the enemy of a country with whom we are on friendly terms."

He quoted de Valera as having confessed on American soil that the "Irish Republic" was not only a supporter of Germany, but was a supporter of any other enemy of England. He said that the Irish question being a domestic question, "we should never give support to Ireland or advice to England."

The Bishop said that England showed magnanimity by refusing to take offense at our course in giving the freedom of New York City to de Valera, which was "more than an impropriety and a breach of good taste."

"When Viscount Grey, in the exercises of his judgment, undertook to inform his constituents as to the exact condition of things between England and America, such course on his part was sharply criticised and deeply resented. And now we in turn actully propose to interfere with the domestic relations of Great Britain.

"I am not saying for one mement that there shall never be a Republic of Ireland, but I am saying that this is a dometic question with Great Britain, and if Ireland has not been able—as Ireland has never yet been able—to adopt a program itself, it is altogether wrong for America to enter the situation or to give to advice to Endland.

"I want as I stand here today to thank God for Belgium and for Italy and for France and for Great Britain, that their friendship with us was strengthened by the greatest conflict that ever was waged. I pray God that these bonds of comradeship which grew so tight in these days may never be affected, and I pray God that the hands of Great Britain and America, which were clasped together in that great war, shall never be separated. It seems to me that a great prophet should arise and proclaim that "what God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

"These great forces must be united if the world is to advance. My heart burns within me as I hear these words. Nothing should be allowed to disturb the equilibrium of the world wrecking the relationship between America and Great Britain, which have a common language, a common Bible and a common King invisible, Thank God for the outlook, and may he protect us in the days to come."

MINISTER'S TRAINING

The day's session closed with a heated debate as to whether several young men who sought to become Methodist ministers but who had only high school educations should be admitted to the conference. The chief opponent was the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, Associate Secretary of the Methodist Centenary Committee. Dr. Tipple argued for a ministry with college and seminary education, and said it was comparatively easy for a young man to earn his way through these institutions.

The conference adjourned at 10 o'clock until Monday morning. Tomorrow Bishop Wilson will preach in the morning at St. James's Church and ordain young men in the afternoon. Popular meetings will be held in the other Protestant churches in the City under Methodist auspices.

The appointments will probably be read Monday night or Tuesday.

Washington, April 10.—Resolution urging that Congress take no action on the Irish question and recommending the appointment of a committee to appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to protest against passage of the Mason bill, providing for the appointment of a Minister and Consular Agents to Ireland, were adopted today by the Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here.

Cummings Selected To Be Chairman Of Democratic National Convention

Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has been selected to act as temporary chairman of the National Convention at San Francisco, June 28. Mr. Cummings will deliver the keynote address which will enunciate the party policies in the coming Presidential campaign.

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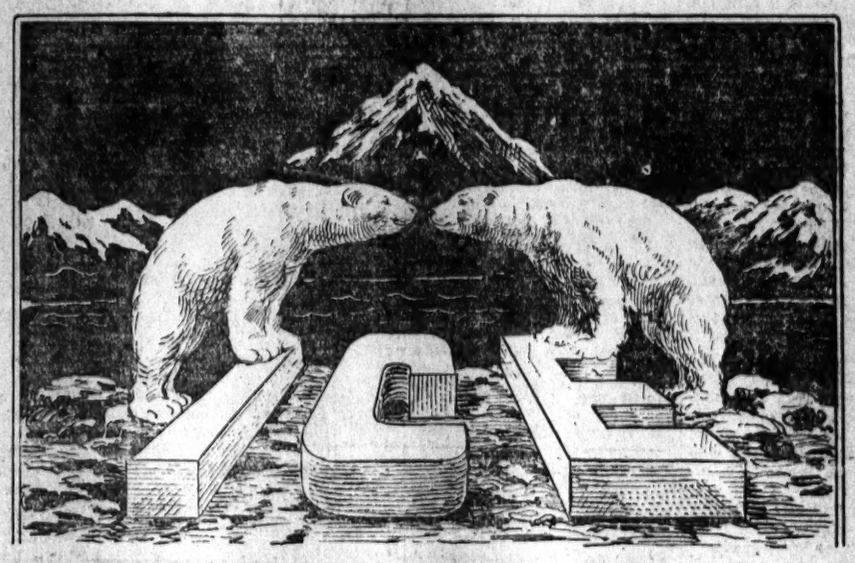

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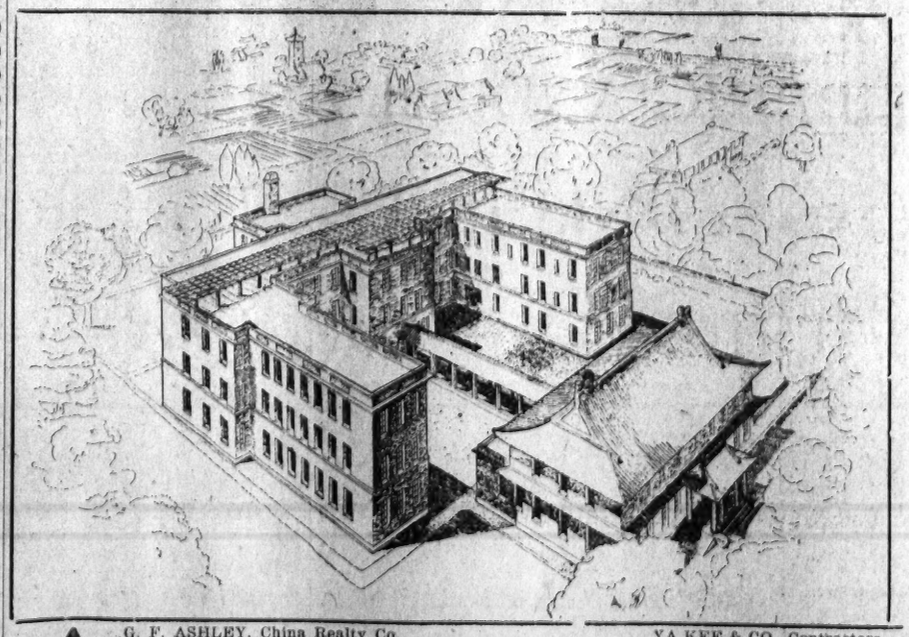

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CAVE MAN TALK FINDS SCORNFUL ECHO IN PARIS

American Women There Call The 'Treat 'Em Rough' Dictum Rubbish

THINK IBANEZ CONFUSED

South Americans Might Like Domination, But Northerners Never, They Say

Paris, March 27.—The reputed interview with Blasco Ibanez in which he was quoted as saying that American women tire of men who bow and scrape to them and prefer to be treated roughly, has stirred a sensation in Paris, where Senor Ibanez is said to have asserted that a group of American women with whom he was dining confided to him that they liked to be dominated.

If the comment of American women here now is a criterion, Senor Ibanez will never again have a chance to dine alone with them and to hear their confidences, for, briefly, this comment may be summed up in one word—"rubbish."

Miss Florence Heywood, Mrs. Clarkson Potter and Mrs. Norman Hutchinson were among the American women here who joined in terming the interview as "nonsense." Miss Heywood expressed the opinion that Senor Ibanez has confused North American women with South American women, adding that the "temperamental South American women might like such domination, but the North American women—never!"

'UNGENEROUS BUSINESS'

"I never before read such nonsense," Mrs. Potter said. "If Senor Ibanez ever dined with an American woman in Paris who told him that we like to be dominated, for a change, I am sure you will have difficulty in finding her."

Mrs. Hutchinson, who has lived in Paris for a decade, remarked that it was "ungenerous business to advise men to treat us rough."

"Women may be spoiled by it, but they are not disgusted at over respect," she said.

In connection with the reported statement by Senor Ibanez, the correspondent has obtained a piquant statement from Francois de Curel, a well known dramatic author, whose poem "Fille Sauvage" is an epic which depicts man emerging from the brute and becoming civilised. When he was asked if it was fair to say that conditions of feminine life have been but little modified since prehistoric times in so far as treatment by males is concerned, M. de Curel replied:

"Perhaps it will be necessary to consider the question in another light, or rather, it is necessary never to lose sight of the essential physiological conditions. These conditions do not require a wife's enslavement. They permit a man to treat his wife as an equal, although equality does not mean similarity. Moral as well as physical differences must be kept in mind. That women should tire of men's bowing and scraping is not to be wondered at all. Is not that man's way of emphasising his companion's bondage?

EVOLUTION BEGINNING

"But don't you see that evolution is already beginning? Youths now show a tendency to treat girls as their equals, but they do not go to the point of excessively inconveniencing themselves for these girls. How few men offer their places to women in the trams and subways in any country? Then, too, one must distinguish between real politeness and bowing and scraping or excessive respect, which is superficial and which used to be called obsequiousness. Obsequiousness never was politeness, because politeness never appears to be forced. Politeness never lacks discretion, delicacy. That is traditional in France. Women will never ask men to separate themselves from them, and even those who are willing to have a master will not be disappointed if that master asserts his authority without brutality."

Since the original "interview" appeared, upon which much of the foregoing is based Senor Ibanez has disclaimed the sentiments credited to him,but has admitted discussing the matter in a jocular vein.

Ask Guardian For Croker

On the grounds that Richard Croker, former Tammany chieftain of New York, is mentally incompetent and is unable to administer his affairs, his children have obtained an injunction restraining him from disposing of any of his property. The injunction was granted by the Circuit Court at West Palm Beach, Fla. It ties up real estate along the beach of the famous Florida resort valued at $2,000,000, and cash and securities estimated at $10,000,000. Mr. Croker is now 80 years old. He married in November, 1914, Beulah Benton Edmundson, who is said to be an "Indian Princess" of the Cheroke Nation. Her years numbered less than one-third of his. There followed a break between Mr. Croker and his children almost immediately, and since then there have been numerous legal differences between them. In the layout are shown Mrs. Ethel Croker White, daughter of the former Tammany boss; Mrs. Richard Croker, his wife, and Richard Croker, Sr.

Jukong Road Fracas In American Court

A half dozen nationalities, Russian, Polish, Greek, Esthonian, Sikh and Chinese figured in a case yesterday afternoon in the United States Commissioner's Court in which J. D. Richards, who described himself as an American and a marine engineer was defendant.

The testimony was of the kind that kills off court reporters but out of the babel one was able to gather that all the trouble grew out of a sunrise brawl on Jukong Road and that one individual, yclept Kukoo, was carried off the field a casualty. The weight of testimony pointed to Richards as assailant and he was held for trial in the United States Court for China on the charge of assault. Commissioner N. E. Lurton fixed his bond at $200.

POLAND LAND OF RICHES, HUNGER

Display Of Wealth On One Hand; Galling Poverty On Other

CAFE CROWDS BRILLIANT

High Prices Cause Strangers To Wonder How People Manage To Live

Warsaw, March 27.—As a land of striking contrasts Poland with her new won freedom is without an equal today. On one hand is a display of wealth, midnight suppers and revelry; on the other hand is galling poverty, hunger and emaciated arms held out imploringly for aid. There is a great scarcity of milk and the price of it is exorbitant, but there always is fresh whipped cream for your coffee, while a lad, weak of body and hunger-pinched face and clogs so worn that he slips on the ice covered pavement, pushes a handcart filled with milk in bottles from house to house seeking customers.

Fuel, too, is scarce and only the wealthy can buy coal, but the hot water in your apartment at a hotel may run to waste all day and no one will tell you to turn it off. In florists' windows exotic plants bloom, while outside the streets are slippery with their covering of ice and snow is banked high.

SELL AMERICAN CIGARETTES

Tobacco is scarce, but in every hotel lobby there are boys with packages of American Red Cross cigarettes, which they offer for sale at 18 shillings for a package of twenty.

Clothing is scarce and expensive, but one sees many well dressed men and handsomely gowned women, while waiters in cafes and restaurants have abolished "tips" and dress suits as savoring of the bourgeois, and have purchased lounge suits at £40 each.

And while men and women of wealth dine and wine in these places, outside at the food relief stations there stand long queues of men, women and children in the cold and the sleet and snow waiting for bread.

How do they do it ? How do the poor live? These are questions any stranger here would ask. The answer is not easy for a Cabinet Minister's salary is only £100 a month; a clerk gets £4 a month. Bread costs two shillings a loaf, a pair of boots £20, a cup of chocolate 4s. 6d., a sweater and a knitted skirt, £84; a table d'hote luncheon of soup, entree and an ice, £1 2s., with a la carte prices as follows: Hors d'oeuvres, 15s.; soup, 3s. 6d.; omelet, 9s.; cutlet, 10s.; slice of turkey, 15s.; spinach, 8s.; compote of fruit, 10s.; a bottle of claret, 70s.

MARK WORTH HALF A PENNY

The Polish mark, nominally worth 1s. 6d., now is worth half a penny, and the Pole can only earn Polish marks. Therefore, many Poles who returned here from America when the new Poland arose, now are trying to return to the United States.

But while it lasts Warsaw presents curious sights, striking contrasts—bitter frosts, radiant sun, biting wind and dust storms; glorious sunsets and snow. It is a busy, constantly moving city, with rooms almost unobtainable at the hotels; with street cars packed like the subway trains at the rush hours in New York; with cafes filled with brilliant crowds, dining and wining, while the orchestras play wonderful music. Today this is a city of men of all nations; of handsome women in rich gowns and furs, and shambling, pinched faced beggars who beg a crumb of bread.

And yet, with all its contrasts, Warsaw, and all Poland, has a high consciousness of freedom and pride of patriotism. Enormous possibilities are here, and only a constructive statesmanship is needed to develop them, to weld the scattered ends of life together; to rehabilitate Poland, to make her a great productive unit of world production and commerce, and if necessary, to make her an effective barrier between Bolshevism and well ordered government.

PRISON WARDER CHASTISES JAIL HUNGER STRIKERS

Severe caning has been administered on several hunger-strikers at the Second Kiangsu Provincial Penitentiary by order of the Chief Warder, Tao Meng-kan. The prisoners demanded better conditions in the cells and went on a hunger strike as a protest. Several spokesmen were received by Tao and after hearing their requests, Tao ordertd that all of them be caned.

GLANDS OFFERED CURE WILSON

Dr. Brinckley, Discoverer Of Process Of Grafting From Goats, In New York

New York, April 19.—"I believe I can cure President Wilson. If I have received a correct diagnosis of his case, and I think I have, he can be made well by the grafting of two glands taken from a two months' old Swiss goat."

This statement was made yesterday by Dr. J. R. Brinkley, now famous for having transplanted goat glands to the human body. He is in New York to lecture Wednesday afternoon before the Academy of Medicine.

Seen at the Hotel McAlpin, the surgeon chatted entertainingly of the work which is making his modest hospital in the little town of Milford, Kan., a shrine for childless parents and physical derelicts. He is about thirty-five, has large eyes and a smooth brown Van Dyck.

He said that as a result of the fifty-four cases which he has successfully handled he is now in a position to prove his contentions, which have been received with a certain amount of doubt by the medical profession. The work, he says, has passed the experimental stage. He said:

"These operations apply the hormone theory of glandular action. The word 'hormone' means 'vital life,' according to the Greek translation. And that is just what goat glands give."

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Scald 2 cups Libby's Cream. Add ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon sugar, 1 rounded teaspoon cornstarch, and a dash of cayenne pepper mixed with ¼ cup water. Cook 1 teaspoon minced onion with 2 cups strained tomato for ten minutes, strain—add ¼ teaspoon soda and mix with the thickened cream. Serve immediately with croutons. Serves six.

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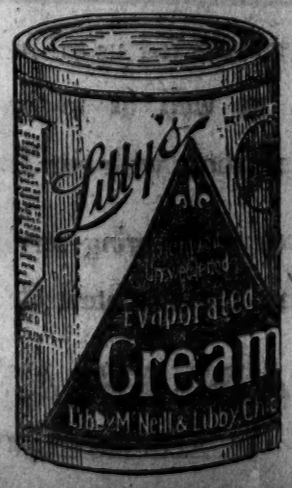

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"THE SERIAL OF A THOUSAND SENSATIONS"

PEARL WHITE IN The BLACK SECRET

PROFITEERING IN ORIENTAL GOODS

Teacher To Submit Evidence Of Excessive Charges To 'Flying Squadron'

HAS LIVED IN FAR EAST

Tells Of $10 Beads Selling In U. S. For $194—What Traffic Will Stand

New York, April 18.—The attention of the Federal Government's Flying Squadron, now hunting profiteers in this city, will be directed by Miss Mary Helen Fee, teacher and author, to a form of profit-taking that has been little discussed—the tremendous prices that are being asked for goods from the Orient about which little of their true value is known to those who buy. Miss Fee said yesterday that she based her complaint upon actual experiences and she was convinced that this practice of practically robbing the purchaser obtains in some of the so-called best stores in this city.

Miss Fee lives at 782 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. She resided for a long time in the Philippines and in the Far East and was chief of the correspondence study division of the Bureau of Education at Manila and head of the English Department of the Philippine Normal School.

Miss Fee said that recently she stopped at a counter in a New York store, picked up a short string of Chinese amber and asked the price. She was told it was $194.

"The price just naturally filled me with indignation," she said. "When I was in Nagasaki in 1915 I bought a necklace twice as long as the one I was offered for $2.50. In Hongkong a long string sold at about $5, which was the tourist price, and you know that every time a tourist came in sight the price went up. Only recently a friend wrote to me that the price of amber had gone up out there and that no good string could be bought for less than $9.90.

"If that store paid more than $10 for that short string it was overcharged, so take $10 as the cost price at the present time, and, say, 100 percent to cover customs duty, take into consideration other charges and if the necklace was sold for $40 the profit would have been almost 200 percent. To charge $194 is certainly going some."

Miss Fee said she had bought several French paper backed classics from one of the largest booksellers in the city, paying 75 cents a volume. Two volumes of a set of the works of Moliere were missing and the firm agreed to order them for her. They were billed directly to her, and when she received them she was surprised to find the cost of the books delivered here was 25 cents a volume.

For some time, Miss Fee said, she had been buying plain white net gamps at a well-known store. Not long ago she found that the gamps for which she had paid 50 cents had gone up to $1. When the smoke of battle which followed cleared away a suave representative of the management apologised. Now Miss Fee gets her gamps for 50 cents, and they are made to her order.

In a small jewelry shop 50 cents was asked to replace a small broken part of her eyeglasses. The work, she said, could have been done for 10 cents at a profit. When she protested the dealer agreed to replace another worn part all for the same price. Miss Fee was told the price of a "second best" was $7.50. She got it for $5. This was in a shop in Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

"These experiences show how unnecessary many of the high prices are," she said. "It is just profiteering of the rankest sort, and the woman who will not fight or does not know the comparative value of the article she buys is being made to pay tribute all over this city. It seems to me that no longer does the dealer ask what is an article worth. Rather does he ask, 'How much will the traffic stand?'"

As another instance of this kind of profit taking, Miss Fee related that she bought in Chicago a grass-cloth waist for which she paid $14.50. Grass cloth is made from rice stems, and the tourist in Hongkong pays an excessive price when he or she gives up $3.50 (gold) for a waist.

Miss Fee got another shock when she came across a much polished, imitation Korean brass-bound cabinet offered for sale at $450. These cabinets are turned out by an English firm in Korea. In 1915 these imitations sold for $22.50. This incident happened in 1916, and Miss Fee wondered how much an imitation Korean cabinet must bring now if in 1915 it could be bought for $22.50 and in 1916 sold at $450.

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Far Eastern News Notes

Geishas, Too, Suffer From Business Slump

Says the Japan Advertiser of May 15:

The business slumps have hit the geishas very hard and in Kobe the costly dinners that use to be almost a daily feature of geisha-land, with the accompanying Y100 tips that narikin carelessly threw to particular favorites, are now things of the past. There is comparatively little excitement in the homes of the geishas, and even the strumming of samisens has taken on a less lively significance.

The Kobe Central Geisha Guild held a meeting recently and made public the result. According to the statistics supplied by the guild, which embraces 2,089 geisha entertainers, the net profits during April amounted to Y443,-150. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the deficit amounts to about Y50,000.

Northern Rail Line In Siam Is Extended

The Bangkok Times of May 1 says:

Railhead reached the terminus of the Northern Line at Chiengmai today. The first turf of the line was cut in March, 1892, and the first section, Bangkok to Ayudhya, was opened in March, 1897.

Railhead reached the Kelantan border some little time ago, so that it is now possible to go by construction and passenger trains right through from Chiengmai to Kelantan.

It is impossible to say yet when there will be through traffic—probably not till the later part of next year. The delay is owing to the difficulty in getting delivery of the steel bridges. All the orders have been placed, and delivery is beginning, but not only is the cost very heavy, the time required for delivery is also long.

Student Rioters At Capital Are Released

Says the Peking Leader of May 15:

Twenty-one of the arrested students who had been tried and were given one month's sentence, were taken to the students' union in automobiles late yesterday afternoon. Their detention for a period of sixty days was reckoned in lieu of the sentence imposed upon them.

Nineteen students are still in prison but they are to be set free in five or six days' time as their punishment was to have been two months. A detention of a few more days would be reckoned in lieu of their remaining period of imprisonment.

Western Hunan Poppy Fields Being Cultivated

Says the Peking Leader:

The International Anti-Opium Association has received information concerning the cultivation of poppy in Western Hunan: the correspondent states that he saw poppy blooms every day throughout a tour in that district and that it is growing in each of the hsien Yung Ling, Luki, Chien Chow, Yung Sui, Paotsing, Kuchang and Yung Shun. In the entire district it is openly smoked and sold. A tax of five to ten cash for each stock raised is collected. About Chien Chow and Chen Chi one-third of the fields has poppy; a large crop of opium is expected, the harvesting of the juice will begin in about three weeks.

Japanese Official Finds Many Koreans Friendly

In an interview with a representative of the Seoul Press on board the train on May 9, Mr. Akaike, Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Government-General, who returned to his post a few days ago from a visit to Mukden, gave the following statement:

"With regard to my present journey to Manchuria, a section of the public seems to have regarded it as having been a mission of great importance, but as a matter of fact I had simply made the trip for the purpose of inspecting the conditions of Korean emigrants in Manchuria. The actual number of Korean settlers in Manchuria is not as yet exactly unknown. Some say it is one million, while others put it at two millions. The great majority of these Koreans are farmers, having no feeling of hostility whatever against the Japanese Government. There are, however, among them some political malcontents and criminal fugitives. It is a gross mistake to think that all the Koreans resident in Manchuria are hostile to Japan. As for those opposed to Japan, I hope that time will come sooner or later when they will be reconciled to us."

Handicraft For Women Prisoners Is Innovation

Says the Canton Times of May 11:

The recent improvement of the prison for women in Canton and the introduction of different kinds of handicraft for the prisoners showed good results. The prisoners have been taught the art of weaving cloth, making straw mats, printing, bookbinding, making of match boxes, and straw dyeing. In this way each prisoner is able to earn about twenty cents a day.

To mitigate the suffering of these prisoners the Military Government gave $1,000 last winter for providing beds and blankets for them. Mr. Wu Shan, the Chief Justice, is contemplating to raise another $1,000 to carry out further improvements in this prison. He will appeal to all important organisations for contributions.

Masonic Colony Being Founded In East Africa

Says the Peking and Tientsin Times of May 15:

An experiment which will be watched with much interest is about to be tried in the country known formerly as German East Africa. A number of Freemasons from New Zealand are forming a co-operative settlement in the hilly country bordering on the north end of Lake Nyasa. Tobacco, rice, cotton, and tropical fruits will be grown on the lower levels, tea, coffee, and sub-tropical fruits on the slightly higher levels, the highest levels being reserved for wheat and other cereals and cattle grazing. It is proposed that every settler should acquire 5,000 acres or more of plantation land, the freehold of which it is anticipated will cost under one shilling an acre.

The settlement is to be governed Masonically; none but Freemasons are to be admitted, and it will be run on co-operative principles. The scheme will be under the general supervision of Captain Willis, M. C., of the 1st King's African Rifles, who has been appointed commandant of a portion of the conquered territory, and who has had considerable experience in tobacco planting in South Africa as well as in East Africa, where labor is cheap and plentiful, the native working cheerfully for one shilling a week, and where labor troubles are unknown.

Valuation Being Placed On Ex-Enemy Property

The Seoul Press states that an Urgency Imperial Ordinance will shortly be issued providing for the disposal of ex-enemy property now under control of the Government. In Korea preparations for the purpose were started some time ago, and towards the close of March the provincial authorities were ordered to carry out investigation and valuation of ex-enemy property under their jurisdiction. Ex-enemy subjects whose property will be so disposed of number eleven throughout Korea and seven of them are actually resident in the country. They are all German. Their property consists of 111 lots of land officially appraised at Y450,909, 134 buildings at Y480,900, cash amounting to Y200,000, two mining concessions officially appraised at over Y18,000, and others valued at Y514,000, making an aggregate of Y1,663,786. Of this total over Y520,000 is owned by Messrs. Carl Wolter and Co. of which Mr. Paul Baumann is representative. Money obtained by the State through the confiscation will be used for the indemnification of Japanese losses (!), and the result will be reported to the Allied Indemnity Commission in Paris after confiscation throughout the Empire has been enforced. With regard to the residences of ex-enemy resident, they will be allowed to retain possession by paying into the State coffers a sum corresponding to that which the State would get through disposal.

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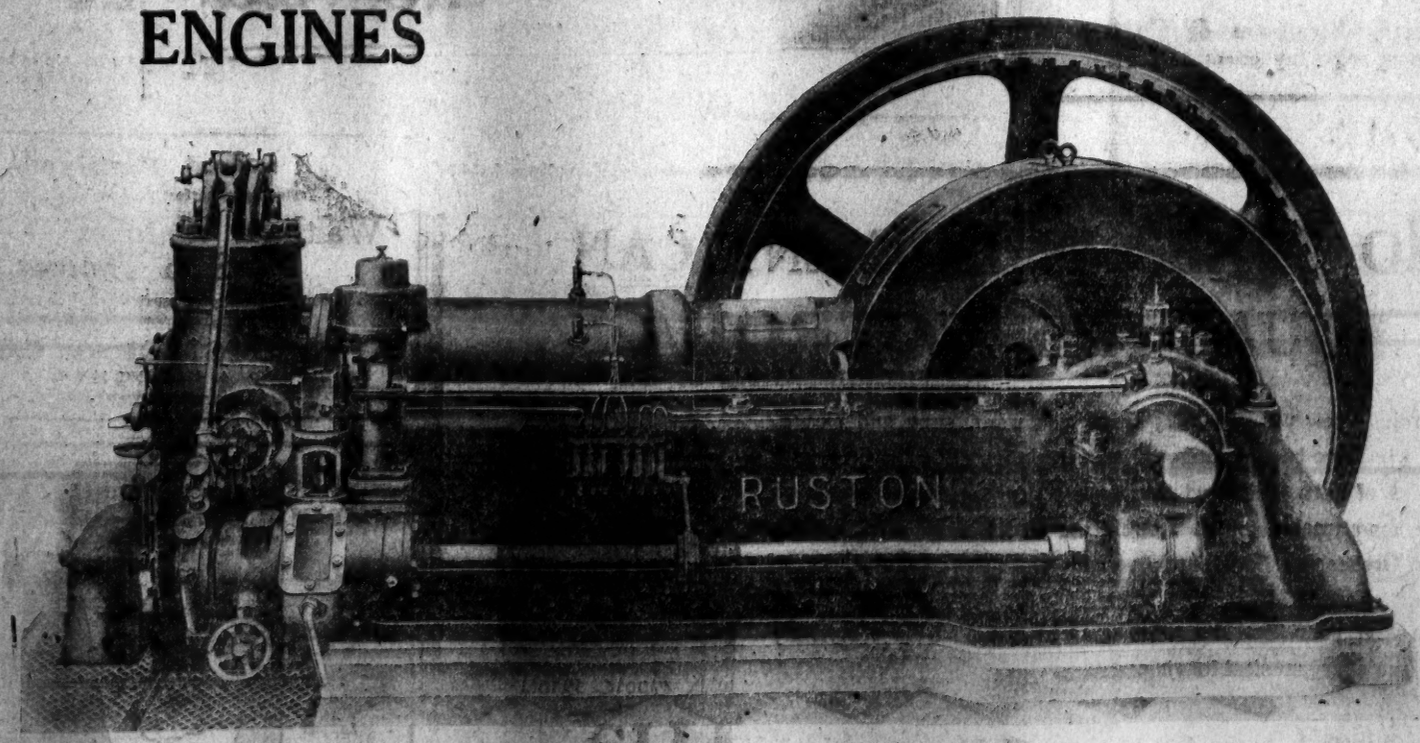

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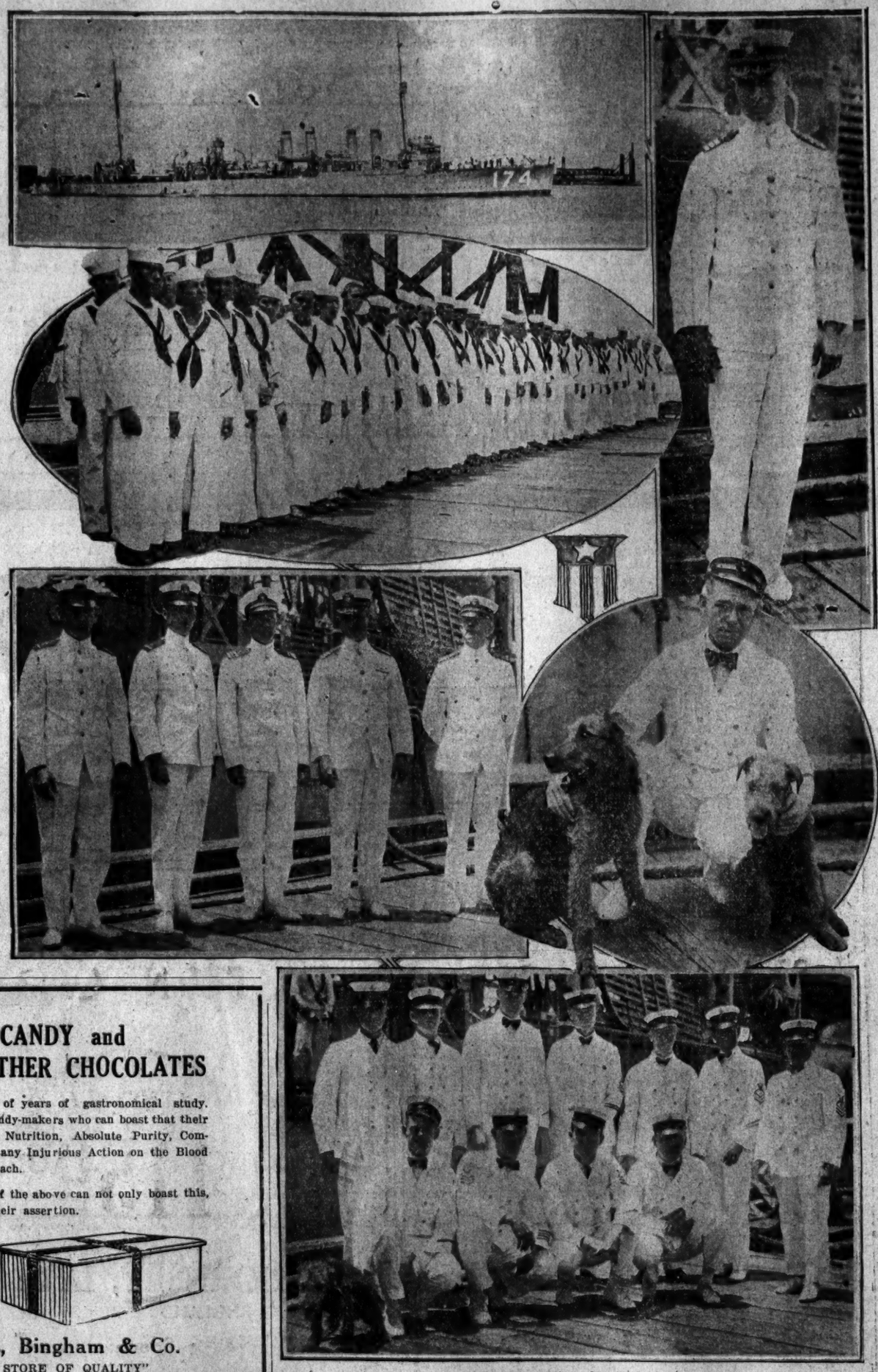

U. S. S. Rizal—Upper left, the U. S. S. Rizal, recently in Shanghai Harbor as flagship of the first American destroyer fleet in the Far East and now at Chefoo for target practice, only vessel in the American Navy manned almost entirely by men of another race. Below, a part of the 99 Filipino members of the crew. Upper right, Commander Edmund S. Root, U. S. Navy, commanding the Rizal. Below, Chief Yeoman S. L. Wells and the two Airedale mascots, Buck and Laddie. Left, the officers of the Rizal, left to right, Gunner Eugene Leonhardt, U. S. N.; Ensign (T) A. H. Brockbank, U.S.N.; Lieutenant-Commander Arthur S. Walton, U. S. N., executive officer and navigator; Commander Edmund S. Root, U. S. N., commanding officer, and Lieutenant (j. g.) George B. Kessask, U. S. N., first lieutenant. Lower, part of the chief petty officers of the Rizal, kneeling left to right, S. L. Wells, chief yeoman; Lewis F. P. Sievert, chief boatswain's mate; Arthur Mackey, chief carpenter's mate, L. E. Williams, chief pharmacist's mate. Standing, left to right, C. F. Jones, chief water tender; M. F. Dunne, chief machinist's mate: Andrew Anderson, chief machinist's mate; J. F. Mallon, chief electrician; Arthur (Splash) Murrey, chief gunner's mate; C. M. Sanvictores, chief commissary steward, and C. A. Arenas, chief electrician (gyro).

EXCHANGE RATES SHOWN BY CHART

Movement Price In Shanghai Is Given In Publication Issued By Brokers

A chart that has been issued in attractive form by Messrs. Maitland, Fearon & Brand, exchange brokers illustrates the course of exchange in Shanghai on important centers, during the year 1919. The price of London Bar Silver given is for "spot" delivery and the closing price in London on the previous day to the date is recorded. Other rates registered are based on the opening and closing quotations of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for general business.

Although the value of imports of silver from abroad into Shanghai during 1919 was Tls. 43,-200,000, the bulk of this amount passed to the Outports and the Interior. Tight money ruled throughout the year, with premiums on the T/T rates given offering for cash and early delivery, always to the extent of 1d. or 2d. and rising gradually to the end of the year when a premium of 1s. 0d. was recorded for cash. Rates for a few months forward delivery followed the parity of silver and were more or less in keeping with those recorded above. Under these conditions bank's buying rates, particularly for early delivery, were frequently quoted "nominal." The "nominal" periods are indicated in the chart.

Early in 1920 stocks of silver began to arrive in Shanghai from abroad, and newly minted dollars from the national mints, resulting in an easier money market and a more normal condition in exchange quotations. The tael value of the silver held in Shanghai on the 7th April, 1920 is estimated at Tls. 59,200,000. This estimate includes Sycee, Bar Silver and Mexican and Chinese Dollars.

The "cross-rates," "stocks of sycee and dollars," and "native call money" rates are those last reported in Shanghai on each Wednesday throughout the year. A blackline registers the price expressed in shillings and pence, at which "Bar Silver" (London standard of fineness) imported would out-turn into Shanghai Taels, but it should be noted that no allowance for loss of interest during transit has been made. "Charges" in calculating the parity given above are taken at the scale of 90 percent.

SUNDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

Mr. H. K. Caskey, formerly general secretary of the Central Y.M.C.A. at Philadelphia, is to be the speaker at the Sunday Service League meeting Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The meeting will be at Martyrs Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Hoad. His topic is to be "A Man and His Name."

Mr. Caskey is now secretary of the Foreign Work Department of the International Committee in New York of the Y.M.C.A. Vocal solo by Mr. A. G. Loehr and a quartette by members of the League are to be musical features of the program.

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Cattle Ranch Is Turned Into Forestry Station After Cowboy's Failure

Trees Replace Big Herds On Extensive Property First Developed As Range By Californian

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Chuchow, Anhwei, May 21.—In the spring of 1915 there appeared in Chuchow, Anhwei, a representative from the Provincial Governor. With him came an American who had been a cowboy in California. Never mind how the cowboy drifted out to China. He came to Chuchow with a big purpose. He was going to produce a replica of a California ranch on these bald-headed low mountains. The Governor wanted to produce cattle, sheep and horses and he was the man to do it.

This American cowboy had been denied the privilege of school education. In the school of experience he had learned how to raise stock in California. He had learned in the same school what grains fitted that soil and what trees would grow there. His mistake was that he thought he could produce the same thing in Central China.

FILLED WITH ZEAL

We have rarely seen a man who threw himself into his job with more zeal or more abandon. He hired water buffalo to turn the first furrows with American plows borrowed from Nanking. He hired laborers who were looking for an easy job, and he fired them and hired more. He equipped himself with American farm catalogues and sent home orders for hundreds of dollars worth of farm seeds. He got out farm machinery. He made contracts with local carpenters and masons and put up a bungalow, stables warehouses and laborers' quarters. Then he went out and bought in cattle, horses, mules, pigs, chickens and geese. It sure began to look like an American farm home.

But he reckoned without an understanding of China's climate and other things not like California. There came a plague of locusts and ate of his growing grain. They didn't leave much. When he harvested a crop he thought he could stack the grain as in the dry climate of western California and would not listen to his Chinese helpers. It rotted in the stock. He tried to feed his cattle on fodder such as he had fed in America. The cattle had never tried that diet and died of starvation.

SPENDS GOVERNMENT MONEY

When he started in, at the desire of the Governor, he drew up what he considered a conservative schedule of what the ranch would produce within a given number of years. He spent $40,000 of government money getting ready. It didn't begin to produce on schedule time and he sank what money he could rake together to keep it going. The strain was too much for his body which through his cowboy years had received a good many hard knocks. It went down under the strain and he died two years after he had tackled the job. We had done all we could to aid him by counsel or other ways in the job, for we didn't like to see even such an ill-prepared American fail and die.

The failure for a time seemed also to paralyse the provincial government. Out of the collapse they could figure a loss of at least a fourth of the capital. The buildings, some fruit trees and a couple hundred of acres of plowed land with grain was about all there was to show. They sent deputies who for a time sat on the job and smoked cigarettes. The imported pigs came to look like razorbacks. The fruit trees were untrimmed and the buildings showed need of repairs.

NEW MANAGER NAMED

Then the new Governor came in and sized matters up. He put a Chinese manager on the task who seems to know his business. They didn't want any more cowboys. There had been taken into the plan, besides a couple hundred of acres of arable land, some 10,000 acres of low mountains. These hadn't proven good for pasture but maybe they would grow trees.

In the last two years the whole plant has been turned into a forestry station. The government instead of trying to suck the place dry is actually putting money into it. Last year they actually set out six hundred thousand young trees and this year they have repeated the process. They have selected trees which are suitable to this climate and will be of the greatest use to the country. They have thousands of mulberry trees. They have many thousands of trees which in the years to come will make the carpenters happy. They are not only using the water which flows from the mountain springs but are repairing the old dams to hold a supply in the dry season. They grow their trees from the seed.

MODEL FIELDS LAID OUT

The other day we wandered over the place. A few cattle are still held and they still look forward to the time when the Chinese will begin to desire milk. They have brought in sheep and goats who thrive on such hills. They have laid out model fields for irrigating and drained others by ditches for the grains which do not need so much water. Swamps have been turned into fine gardens. Trees are in serried ranks growing everywhere.

This new forestry station is but a sample of others we have seen in China. Down by Pukow there is another great station and from the car windows the rows of new trees can be seen running clear over the low mountains. We see in the papers a good deal about the selfishness and grasping nature of some of China's officials but here is an evidence that not all men are bad. There is still much hope for China.

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

The Chin supporters among the Parliamentarians are vigorously opposing Mr. Chou Shu-mo, who has consequently refused to accept the Premiership. A deadlock has been reached in the Cabinet crisis, the result will be that General Tuan Chi-jui will be required to enter into politics eventually.

Some feeling has been created between President Hsu Shih-chang and General Chin Yun-peng as the result of the attitude of Chin's supporters. The Chief Executive has decided to order Admiral Sah Chen-ping to prolong his term of acting and to retire General Chin at once.

The policy of Admiral Sah is to reorganise the national navy during his tenure of office and hasten the day of internal peace. A definite understanding has been reached, it is understood, with the Canton navy, which is expected to return to the North shortly.

The reply to the Japanese note has not yet been sent because the Government desires to send it to the Japanese Legation at the same time when Mr. Chiang Ching-koo, the Charge D'Affaires in Tokio, hands over the note to the Tokio administration. The report that it is being amended is denied.

According to a report of General Chang Chin-yao, Tuchun of Hunan, a secret pact has been signed by General Wu Pei-fu and General Tang Yen-kai to concede three cities to the South. The Cabinet has referred the message to General Tsao Kun, instructing him to order General Wu not to leave his post until he hands over his authorities to the proper officials.

The Cabinet has telegraphed to General Chang Ching-yao to say that the request of the Southern administration to concede the three cities of Ancheng, Laiyang and Chiyang should be rejected and precautions should be taken against possible penetration.

Much progress is being made in the peace negotiations between the Presidency and the Canton Government as represented by General Tsen Chin-hsuan and General Lu Yung-ting. A representative from Canton named Wang is now in Nanking.

The Presidential Office and the Cabinet have denied the report that General Chao Ti, the Honan Tuchun will be removed. General Wu Kwan-hsin, the proposed successor, will be sent to Hupeh and Hunan to perform defense duties.

A secretary of the Japanese Legation called on Mr. Chen Lu and intimated that his government is prepared to make concessions in the Foochow incident. Negotiations will be re-opened shortly and the case is expected to be closed before long.

The representatives of the League of Tuchuns met at Paotingfu. The Yenchin Clique also participated. The subject discussed concerns the present political situation and the Cabinet crisis.

On the 19th inst. Mr. Lin Chien-chang telegraphed that the Czechs and the Japanese troops in Vladivostok will be withdrawn shortly after which normal conditions are expected to prevail.

The Peking authorities will take similar steps to those of the Allies with reference to the request of the new Republic in East Russia for recognition.

St. Joseph's Pupils Will Hold Garden Fete On Saturday

Lottery In Aid Of Tou-Sei-Wei Orphanage To Be Drawn

A garden fete will be given in honor of St. Joan of Arc by the little pupils of St. Joseph's Institute Annex, in the garden of 13 Route des Soeurs, on Saturday afternoon, May 29, between 5 and 7 o'clock. No charge will be made for entry.

The families and friends of pupils and also all interested in the canonisation of Joan of Arc are cordially invited.

During the fete, a drawing will be held of a lottery organised by the ladies of St. Monica's Society for the benefit of the Tou-Sei-Wei Orphanage destroyed by fire last winter. The prizes, the greater part of which consists of articles made at the Orphanage, will include pieces of furniture, brass ornaments, curios, gold watch and bracelet, etc. and are now on view at Lewis Nurseries, Nanking Road.

Tickets for the lottery may be purchased at $1 each from the Lewis Nurseries, the French Post Office and St. Joseph's Institute, 28 Rue Montauban.

Shanghai College Notes

The entrance examinations will be held Monday and Tuesday, June 14 and 15.

* * *

Last week several members of the faculty attended the meeting of the Central China Mission of the Southern Baptist Convention. All of the progressive actions of the board of managers were approved including the inauguration of co-education.

* * *

Thursday evening at 8 o'clock Dr. Wilder gave the introductory lecture on "Races of Mankind," illustrated by lantern slides, specimens and instruments. These lectures will be continued each Thursday evening at 8 o'clock until completed. The other lectures are on "The Three Highly Specialised Races" and "The Less Specialised Races."

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Wilder accompanied by Dr. Chen are making a week-end trip to Hangchow and the West Lake to study the amphibians of that region.

* * *

President White went Saturday to Ningpo to attend a meeting of the board of trustees of the Ningpo Union Academy.

* * *

Dr. John Dewey, of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, will lecture at the college on Tuesday, June 2.

St. Mary's News Notes

A reception is being planned for June 19 at which the friends and relations of the students will be the guests, and the alumnae act as hostesses. Tea will be served and there will be an exhibition of the work of the various departments.

* * *

The Senior Class has given up its class day celebration this year, and, in its place, is preparing an entertainment to be given immediately after commencement in aid of the fund for the "China Building" of the new St. Mary's Hall. About $15,000 has already been raised by students and alumnae for this building, which is to be the auditorium on the new property, and it is hoped that this entertainment will add a substantial amount to that already in hand.

* * *

Tennis has begun and about sixty girls have entered for it. The last sport was a modified form of golf, which closed last week with the usual tournament in which, this year, Wong Kwe-ning is the winner.

* * *

On Friday night, Yung Ya-we, the school music club, gave a delightful concert to an enthusiastic audience.

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PORTLAND FIRM AGENT HERE TO LOOK OVER FIELD

Mr. A. L. Benham Arrives To Investigate Local Sales Conditions

Mr. A. L. Benham, representing the Blumauer-Frank Drug Company, manufacturing and wholesale druggists of Portland, Oregon, is now in Shanghai, looking over the field for his firm's activities. He has been in Japan and will, after spending a week in Shanghai, proceed to Hongkong and Manila. He will return to Shanghai in a month and then go up North. His entire trip in the Orient will last probably eight months. Mr. Benham is now staying at the Astor House Hotel.

The Blumauer-Frank Drug Company manufactures over 200 kinds of medical remedies, toilet articles, creams and soaps bearing the trade mark "Purola."

The Blumauer-Frank Drug Co. has the distinction of concluding recently the largest merchandise contract ever executed in Northwest America by which the company will handle the total output of the Pacific Phonograph manufacturing Company, owners of the Stradivara Phonograph. This contract involves the distribution of not fewer than 10,000 talking machines a year and the total consideration will approximate $5,000,000. The Stradivara is a purely Oregon made musical instrument and has enjoyed a wide distribution in the Northwestern part of the United States.

Mr. Benham expressed satisfaction with his investigation up to the present and feels confident that both his drug supplies and talking machines will find a ready market in China and Japan.

COUNTERFEITING STAMPS CHARGED

Godown Keeper And Apprentice Are Accused In Case At Mixed Court

Charges that Chinese stamps have been counterfeited by a godown keeper and his assistant were made yesterday in the Mixed Court and the two men were held for trial under bail of $1,500 each.

The case was heard in preliminary before Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang.

In connection with the same case a coolie was arrested as being the counterfeiter. His bail was fixed at the same amount as that of the men who were said to have placed the bogus stamps in circulation.

It is expected that the case will come up for trial within the next few days.

Freight Congestion In U.S. Is Relieved

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, May 19.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has succeeded in breaking up the national freight jam. Many freight-cars are now running and grain loading has begun.

Foreign Earnings Of Swift Packers Near Ten Million

(Reuter's Service)

Chicago, May 18.—The sales of the Swift International Company and the South American Subsidiary Swift Company aggregated Gold $180,000,000 last year. The net earnings amounted to close on $10,000,000.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated May 21:

White Silk.—Nothing to report.

Yellow Silk.—Nothing to report.

Wild Silk.—Nothing to report.

Steams.—About 1,000 Bales have been settled during the week at a decline of about Tls. 100 per picul.

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, May 21.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, May 21:

Rice cleaned: Saigon	315
Green peas: Japan	140
Potato starch	180

Lyons, May 21:

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	380
Italy	400
Syria	300
Japan	460
China	400
Canton	300

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, May 21.—Exchange quotations:

London	53.09
New York	13.90
Belgium	104.50
Spain	232.00
Italy	71.25
Rumania	25.75
Switzerland	296.25

French War Loans:

3 percent	59.75
4 percent 1917	71.65
4 percent 1918	71.35
5 percent	87.75
5 percent 1920	101.00

THE
URAL JEWELLERY STORE

The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.

A special line of

URAL-STONES

made to order in all colors and in any patterns desired.

Watches and Clocks

and

regulating and repairing of same Engraving neatly executed.

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Offical Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government

Railway and Steamship Tickets supplied at Tariff Rates.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes Issued and Cashed.
Baggage collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Tel. Address: "Coupon" THOS. COOK & SON
Telephone Nos. 2203 & 2204 Russo-Asiatic Bank Building, Shanghai
Also Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Manila
Chief Office: Ludgate Circus, London, E. C.

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★

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Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

CHIANTI

"Ruffino" Red Chianti Wine
"Ruffino" White Chianti Wine

In cases of 12 Quarts or 24 Pints.
Unrivalled for quality and good value.

CLERICI, BEDONI & CO.,
IMPORT DEPT.
Phone: C. 4707. 17, Museum Road.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 12 noon.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, May 25, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 3:30 p.m.

Sunday, May 30, 1920

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Cordillere will leave the M.M. jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Tuesday, June 1, 1920

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Delta will leave the Customs jetty at 9:30 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara from Kobe: Messrs. W. J. Roberts, J. Bradley.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru from Japan: Mr. H. E. Easton.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from Hongkong: Misses L. Arnold, B. Horwitz, Delia Kyne, Wong Yam-kuan, E. Remedios, L. Steinthal, M. W. Whitely, F. M. Widner, Capt. R. C. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Broacha, Masters H. Broacha, P. and R. Broacha, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Piu Cho, Mr. R. Brent and Miss J. B. Keyser, Mrs. M. K. and Miss M. M. Manly, Mr. nad Mrs. Jack Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. and Miss E. Moore, Messrs. M. D. Blake, Geo. Dunn, E. S. Ford, G. S. Ford, J. J. Gorman, H. L. Harkness, F. Hikida, C. A. Henderson, J. Inada, S. F. Lloyd, D. J. Mahooney, A. H. Metzelaar, J. G. Moore, J. H. Nancollis, E. A. Nelson, R. G. O'Connor, Lau Chak-pan, Geo. T. Ramsey, A. M. Samuel, Wing Hong-shun, W. Sinclair, G. E. Sokolsky, A. B. Cohen Stuart, P. D. Sutherland, E. A. Taplin, Sam C. Teo, H. Tresch, K. Ushio, R. F. Weekey, E. P. Williams, H. Yamawaki, Sze, Zung Yoong, Wong Sik-yu.

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Tel. N. 2961

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(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Woman's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Vancouver: Mrs. M. M. Binnie, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. and Miss Mary Breckenridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brooks, Dr. I. K. Chan, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Caro, Miss E. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Connor, Mrs. M. C. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Gensberger, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Huime, Mrs. W. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hallam, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hilton, Dr. E. D. Jackson, Dr. Yamei Kin, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kingsley, Mrs. M. Lever and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lees, Brig. General E. B. Macnaughten, Mrs. Marshamaund, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. MacDonnell, Miss D. C. Nau, Mrs. and Master Pate, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ross, Mrs. E. and Miss E. Ross, Miss A. Rinaldo, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Reid, Mrs. Shearner, Mrs. W. E. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. and Miss Sindeband, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Schamhart, and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Torp, Miss Ward, Miss Brandt, Mrs. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, Messrs. J. De P. R. Alves, B. H. Anderson, S. L. Burdett, C. R. Blake, E. S. Baraclough, C. Breckenridge, M. Burbidge, V. M. Dorrity, J. Gravely Jr., W. A. Gherardi, W. E. Howe, N. Hashim, S. W. Harris, E. E. Hartzell, J. C. F. Hyniman, W. D. Hopson, B. Krassilniilan, M. S. Kessell, A. D. Kelgwin, W. C. Lord, Chas. Lee, H. Lane, H. Luckee, A. Leon Jr., T. K. Liang, J. Murphy, I. McIlveen, W. P. O'Brien, E. S. J. Phillips Jr., H. Porter, A. Rouspkovsky, A. Rouse, M. Sternberg, R. E. Salmons, H. A. Stringfellow, J. H. Sceates, N. T. Saunders, J. Tombinson, S. F. Tai, S. G. Underhill, R. E. Wilson, H. F. Wang, M. R. Walker, P. D. Weeks, G. H. Wilson, E. M. Wood, W. C. Yung, G. Yamamoto, G. H. Sahn, R. L. Berton.

PARENTS DISAPPOINTED

When Girls not Thrive.

In the matter of health and progress boys usually cause more worry than girls to parents, during the first ten years of life. Then things are reversed, as is apparent in almost any family.

As soon as they begin to enter their 'teens girls too often prove a disappointment as well as a worry to parents. Perhaps they are growing too fast, or lessons exhaust them. They turn peevish and irritable, become pale, thin and sickly; always seem to be ailing and likely to go into a decline.

A wise mother recognises these signs of anæmia. "Too little blood," she says to herself, "and blood that is as thin and pale as the girl herself." There's the cause of weakness and arrested development. The ailing, anæmic girl must have new, healthy blood and Dr. Williams' pink pills supply that need, as is well known by great numbers of mothers. As the new, rich blood made by Dr. Williams' pink pills nourishes every part of the system, so bloodless girls and young women become brighter. They regain their colour and charm, their eyes have the sparkle of health, they are no longer breathless and thin, but hearty and full of life. One of the earliest signs of this improvement is a keen appetite for meals and ability to digest food.

What has been done in countless cases of the kind in England, Canada, America, Australia, South Africa and other countries by Dr. Williams' pink pills can also be done for you and yours. The time to begin is now. Druggists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' pink pills; also post free, at $1.50 the bottle, $8 for six, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

A postcard request will bring you a helpful booklet, "Plain Talks to Women," free.

JUST RECEIVED!

"DAY DREAM"

PERFUME
FACE POWDER
TOILET WATER
TALCUM POWDER
SUPERMA PEROXIDE CREAM
HENNA TONE SHAMPOO (FLAKES)
LIQUID SHAMPOO
VIOLET COLD CREAM

HYGLO NAIL PREPARATIONS!

Ask for Catalogue

American Drug Company
Proprietors of
Maison de Parfumerie
40, Nanking Road, Shanghai

NEW BOOKS

Just arrived from America and Paris

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code (Universal Edition)	30.00
The New Supreme Webster's Dictionary (Full Leather)	3.00
English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary (By M. Galoninsky)	7.00
Cassell's New Dictionary of French-English and English-French	3.00
Peking Dust (By Ellen N. Lamotte)	2.25
A. B. C. Code 5th Edition	25.00
Webster's New International Dictionary for 1920	13.50
French Newspapers	0.10

FOR SALE AT
CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSTORE
111 Szechuen Road Shanghai 周茲康書莊

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated May 21:

The Share Market has continued dull since last week and the few transactions recorded below call for no special comment. Cottons remain firm on the whole although in the last 3 days lower rates are recorded.

USE WIRE SCREEN ENAMEL ON YOUR OLD SCREENS. FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

"THE BEAUTY"
CIGARETTES

EVERY CONNOISSEUR ENJOYS THE BEAUTY

WHY NOT YOU?

Agents: Sincere Co., Wing On Co., M. Y. San Co., Nanking Road.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

This Lamp comes to you with a Strong Recommendation

Name	G-E Edison.
Birthplace	U. S. A.
Appearance	Neat, strong, well-proportioned.
Ability	Efficient, durable, economical.
Experience	Has worked and succeeded in every field—in homes, offices, factories, streets, public buildings, on train, steamer, everywhere.
References	All those who have ever employed him.
Remarks	Services available at any moment—telephone or call on any electrical dealer.

Special Reference:
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

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A Great Quantity
of
MANILA HATS
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Very Low Prices

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ASBESTOS
and its allied products

INSULATION
that keeps the heat where it belongs

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that make boiler walls wear longer

ROOFINGS
that reduce maintenance costs

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that save power waste

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that make brakes safe

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ASBESTOS SHINGLES
EBONY ASBESTOS WOOD
NOARK STANDARD FUSES
NOARK RENEWABLE FUSES
HIGH TEMPERATURE CEMENT

SPEEDOMETERS
MASTIC FLOORS
HUB ODOMETERS
ASBESTOS PAPER
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
ASBESTOS MILLBOARD
85% MAGNESIA BLOCKS
ASBESTOS BRAKE LINING
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Exclusive Agents for the Orient

Permit Our Engineers to Figure on Your Requirements

Complete stocks will be carried locally

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT

SAN FRANCISCO
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MANILA
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SINGAPORE

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$590 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 445
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180
Yangtsze	$245
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$133
Hongkong Fire ..	$800 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$200 B.
Indo-China Pref. .	$19½
"Shell"	210/- B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 59½
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 35½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 19 S.
Oriental Cons. ...	17/-
Raub	$1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	Tls. 151 B.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 131 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 27
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 150
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 69 B.
China Land	Tls. 80
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 62 B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 30 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 660 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 77½
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 250 B.
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 400
Kungyik	Tls. 63½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 45 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref..	Tls. 75
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 227 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7 B.
Langkats	Tls. 17½
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 75 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½
Lewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford ...	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	Tls. 6.10 S.
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1. 80
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.85
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1 ½
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5.60
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5.10 B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 11 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 4½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 9½ B.
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10½ B.
Padang	Tls. 7
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 2 ½
Permata	Tls. 2 ½
Repah	Tls. 0.55
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 4 B.
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.55
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref...	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 6½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0. 55
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0. 60
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 1
Taiping ..... Tls.	Tls. 0.65
Tanah Merah	Tls. 14½
Tebong	Tls. 2½
Tiobri	Tls. 4½ B.
Ziangbe	
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 60
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 74
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 104 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 3 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 293

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 22, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 6/-=Tls. 3.33
@ exch. 73.4=Mex. $4.54

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 114¼=Tls. 0.87
@ 73.4=Mex. $1.19

Mex. Dollars; Market Rate: 73.175

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 201

Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash ... per tael 189.000

Native Interest ..... Tls. 08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... —
Bank Rate of Discount 8%
Ex., Paris on London .. Fr.53.09
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.82

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	6/-
London	Demand	6/0¼
India	T.T.	285
Paris	T.T.	1600
Paris	Demand	1603
New York	T.T.	114½
New York	Demand	114¾
Hongkong	T.T.	71½
Japan	T.T.	44
Batavia	T.T.	303
Singapore	T.T.	38½

All Nominal

Bank's Buying Rates

London	Demand	6/2½
London 4	m/s. Cdts.	6/4½
London 4	m/s. Docy.	6/4¾
London 6	m/s. Cdts.	6/5¾
London 6	m/s. Docy.	6/6
Paris	4 m/s.	1750
New York ....o/d.	Docy.	118½
New York ..4	m/s. Docy.	125¼

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 6/2½ = Sh. Tls. 32.21

G.$50 @ exch. 118½ = Sh. Tls. 42.19

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1680 = Sh. Tls. 14.88

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 4,500 ..... =Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... =Mex. $3.05

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 16,000 ..... =Tls 100
„ 100 ..... =Mex. $0.85

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying: 100	Old Roubles	$1.40
„ 100	New „	$ .85
Selling: 100	Old „	$1.50
„ 100	New „	$ .90

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY .....

Hk. Tls. 2.86	@	6/3¼	£1
„ 1	@	2033	Fr. 22.65
„ 0.75	@	120¼	Gold $1
„ 1	@	41¼	Yen. 2.70
„ 1	@	273½	Rs. 3.05
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles —

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 22, 1920.

LOCAL YARN:

Water-Moon 16/20's.
Tls. 166.40 May
Tls. 166.50 June

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 22, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Java Consolidated Tls. 11.25
Senawangs Tls. 5.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 250.00
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 46.00 June

UNOFFICIAL

Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 46.00 June
Sheils "B" Tls. 34.00
Banks $600.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 22, 1920.

OFFICIAL

UNOFFICIAL

Country Club 6% Debs. Tls. 66.00
Bukits Tls. 1.85

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, May 19:

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.73½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 8¾d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.73½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 8¾d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market steady: Offered 742 tons; sold 521 tons.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

American Manufacturers Export & Import Corporation

ELECTRIC MACHINERY

Sole Agents Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis

Machine Tools

Carroll and Jamison Lathes
Barnes All Geared Drills
:: Stocks on Display ::

10 Nanking Road
R. L. Stevens, Mgr.

Tel. Central 1840

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

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Tel. Central 2750

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 The Bund

J. W. MILLER
Manager.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 32)

The Yangtsze Insurance Association Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Association No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on the 31st day of May at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon when the following Resolutions which were duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association held on the 14th day of May last will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

(1) "THAT each of the existing shares of the Association be divided into ten shares of $10 each."

(2) "THAT the Capital of the Association be increased to "$2,500,000 by the creation of 130,000 shares of $10 each."

(3) "THAT the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Association in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1920.

29594

The Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Spring Flower Show will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 25th inst., commencing at 2 p.m. Band Performance from 8.30 to 10.30 p.m.

BUFFET AND TEA ROOMS,

Admission $1.00 Children 50 Cts.

29707

Shanghai Rowing Club

SPRING REGATTA AT HENLI
22nd and 23rd May, 1920.
PROGRAMME.

Saturday.

3.30 p.m. Griffin Fours.
4.00 „ International Fours.
4.30 „ Griffin Pairs (1st Heat).
5.00 „ Griffin Pairs (2nd Heat).
5.30 „ Junior Sculls.

Sunday.

10.30 a.m. Motor Boat Race.
11.00 „ Griffin Pairs Final.
11.30 „ Veterans Race.
12.00 „ International Eights.
1.30 p.m. Sailing Sampan Race.
3.00 „ Junior-Senior Fours.
3.30 „ Mixed Fours.
4.30 „ International Pairs.

TRAIN SERVICE.

Saturday.

Special leaves Shanghai 12.20 p.m.
arrives Henli 1.27 „
Special leaves Henli 7.13 „
arrives Shanghai 8.30 „

Sunday.

Special leaves Shanghai 8.15 a.m
arrives Henli 9.18 „
Special leaves Henli 8.43 p.m.
arrives Shanghai 9.55 „

FARES

Return Fares $3.00

Competitors may obtain their tickets (special fares) from the Club's Shroff, who will be at the Shanghai Station half an hour before the departure of the trains.

General Arrangements.

By the courtesy of the Railway Authorities arrangements have been made to have sleeping cars stationed at Henli during the Regatta.

Sleeping Berths may be reserved on application to the undersigned.

Meals will be served on dining coach on railway siding.

Houseboat Moorings.

Members and visitors requiring houseboat berths are requested to make early application to the undersigned.

Stations will be allotted in the order in which applications are received.

By order of the Committee
J. R. HARDER.
Hon. Secretary.

29606

JESSFIELD HOTEL

Re-opened

Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, hot and cold meals served at all hours. First-class beverages only. Moderate prices.

29516

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.

Favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on

Tuesday the 25th May, 1920. at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Godown

A Large Quantity of Household Stores and Sundries

Comprising:—

Dates, Raisins, Salmon, Sardines, Apricots, Canned fruits, Peaches, Pears, Jams, Tins Sweet Biscuits, Pickles, Peanuts, Tea, Sugar, Corned Beef, Salt Pork, Bacon, Rice, Flour, Tins Lard, Enamelled Coffee pots, Bowls, Tea pots, Paper bags, Mirrors, Soap, Cigarettes, Tin Buckets, Soap Spoons, Bakery pans, Matches, etc., etc., etc.,

Also

Iron plates, Iron Tubes, Rivets, Tinplates, Corrugated Glan, Double Channels, Iron sheets, and sundries

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
Auctioneers.

29685

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

New stock has now arrived

English Cigarettes

An English house of repute can offer large weekly supplies of Cigarettes at very low prices. Samples will be sent on receipt of banker's reference. Write to:—F. J. Dept. 48574, W. L. Erwood Ltd., 39 Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4., England.

29633

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shin" Captain Augustad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Monday, the 24th May, at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Telephones:—Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

29721

KINGMAN & BROS.

How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filing with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.

Amount £750,000

Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams involved through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount over-applied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.

29333

LOST

A deposit receipt No. 3/3 for U. S. $2,875.08 due and payable on Jan. 12th, 1921, issued by The American-Oriental Banking Corporation to Koh Zao Kee has been lost or stolen. The issuing bank has been duly notified of its loss and the public is hereby warned not to negotiate the said Deposit Receipt, the said Bank having cancelled the same.

29695

VANCOUVER LODGE

Residential Country Hotel

134 SINZA ROAD

Telephone West 1797

Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.

27740

The Shanghai Insurance Association Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Shanghai Insurance Association, Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Association No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on the 31st day of May at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon when the following Resolutions which were duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association held on the 14th day of May last will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

(1) "THAT each of the existing shares of the Association be divided into ten shares of $10 each."

(2) "THAT the Capital of the Association be increased to "$2,500,000 by the creation of 130,000 shares of $10 each."

(3) "THAT the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Association in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1920.

29594

Open for Engagement

An American College graduate with eight years exceptionally broad business, administrative and export experience, will be open for engagement July 1st.

Position wanted with foreign firm in executive or marketing capacity, preferably in Shanghai or South. Position must offer present as well as future; no blue sky propositions are desired.

The Advertiser can handle and will consider only a large proposition, and will be glad to arrange an interview with anyone who has such to offer. Apply to Box 824, THE CHINA PRESS.

29628

LOST

A Boston Bulldog about two years old, with collar on.

Reward given to finder by Communicating with

H. F. HU,
121, Weihaiwei Road.

29649

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Bankers which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on 24th May on account of Whit Monday holiday.

29672

NOTICE

THIS store will be closed on Monday, the 24th instant, Whit-Monday and Empire Day.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

29665

Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 mominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

29332

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2721.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. F. W. Massey, having been duly nominated by Landowners, is, in accordance with Article VIA of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the remainder of the current Municipal year.

By Order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 21, 1920.

29711

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

65th MEETING.
22nd and 24th May, 1920
(Saturday and Monday)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 and 2.00 p.m. sharp respectively.

MEMBERS and OWNERS are requested to wear their respective Badges.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 11.50 a.m. 12.40 p.m. 1.15 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

SPECIAL CAR SERVICE: Motor Cars will leave the Central Garage 2A. Jinkee Road, every minute from noon.

TIFFINS and REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

29658

Tel. C. 2768
PROF. I. K. SETO
TURKISH-BATH
and
Massage Establishment
Cor. of Nanking and Szechuen Rd.
Practised 15 years in U.S.A.
Practised 3 years in Shanghai

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.

15 NANKING ROAD
(Corn. Szechuen Road)

Office hours 11-1 and 4-6

Residence 77 Avenue Dubail

Tel. Cental 736

27310

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases
is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist

Consulting Hours
2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

SWEETMEAT CASTLE
16 Nanking Road — Entrance: Szechuen Road

CHOCOLATES
Milk Chocolate—Velma Chocolate—Nut Chocolate
JUST RECEIVED
From the Best French Makers
Telephone Central 1218

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
23 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala	Singapore
Canton	Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Peking	(Lower
Hongkong	Penang	Burma)
Hollo	Yokohama	Tientsin

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .....Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabez."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directorss
Hon, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Hankow	Manila	Tsingtao
Harbin	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hollo	New York	Yokohama
	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	**55,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**26,960,000**
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup-Tls. 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**1,750,000**

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developmen du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hallar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	**$60,000,000.00**
Paid-Up Capital	**$12,279,800.00**
Reserve Fund	**$1,298,522.60**
Special Reserve Fund	**$1,898,393.68**

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves .....Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangemements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits over U.S. $10,000,000.

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
332 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Cebu
Peking	Manila
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	San Pedro de Macoris
India	Sanchez
Bombay	Santiago
Calcutta	Fuerto Plata
Rangoon	
Japan	Panama
Yokohama	Panama
Kobe	Colon
Java	
Batavia	
Soerabaya	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
Belgium	Maracaibo
Antwerp	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	Porto Rico
Brazil	San Juan
Bahia	Colombia
Pernambuco	Medellin
Porto Alegre	Russia
Rio de Janeiro	Moscow
Santos	Petrograd
Sao Paulo	South Africa
Chile	Cape Town
Santiago	Trinidad
Valparaiso	Port of Spain
Ponce	
Porto Rico	

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCITY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radjja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Pekalongan	Tegal
Makassar	Telok-Beton
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevredon
Palombang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	**5,000,000**
Paid-Up Capital	**2,500,000**

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital..... 750,000
Reserve Fund..... 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkonk	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 The Bund.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed	„ 150,000,000
Capital paid up ..	„ 75,000,000
Reserve	„ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cables: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1825

Other Branch Offices:

CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers

RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
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Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinatti

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK

Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 9 NINGPO ROAD
Hongkew Branch: 15 N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Your saving account with this Bank is worth 100 cents on the dollar all the time plus 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually.

Our pamphlet "HOW TO SAVE" supplied upon request.

Telephones:

Head Office	*Hongkew Branch*
C. 4522 C. 4523	N. 1115
Banking Department	Foreign Department
Savings Department	Trust Department

Branches and agencies in all principal cities.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on May 18, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-30
Pork	„	26-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	18-30
Pomfret	„	18-20
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	40-60
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	12-14
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	22-24
Geese	each	80-$1.00
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	16-18
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	40-45
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Plover	each	10-15
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	20-25
Bananas	„	10-12
Cherries	„	20-25
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	16-20
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	14-16
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	10-12
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	40-60
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	6-8
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	16-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	16-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	„	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$4.00-4.50
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$4.00
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.50
Rice	200 lb.	$9.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	„	15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela May 22
Per C.M. s.s. China May 26
For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 23
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere May 30
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. May 25

MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking May 24
Per C.M. s.s. Nile May 25
From Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos May 23
From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. May 23

Cotton Market

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows in their report dated May 22:

China Cotton.—The developments in the situation during the past week have occasioned only moderate price changes and the net result of the week's trading was a decline of only some half a dozen points. At the close of the market the predominating sentiment seemed to be in favor of steady prices. The uncertainty which is being felt regarding the outlook for the staple in the long run has prevented the broadening of speculation.

The attention of the trade has been divided between the readjustment of the financial situation in Japan and the manipulation tactics of local operators in the new crop positions. As to the latter, whatever may be the ultimate object of these operations, their influence has been one of the controlling factors in the market and has brought about a moderate revival of "bear" speculation on the part of the outside public.

As to the movement of the old crop, domestic mills have been supplying themselves freely in anticipation of a continued good trade demand.

In summing up the situation our opinion is that we have had all the "Bull" market we are to have this season and that barring natural reactions from time to time the general tendency is for a steady market. The chief interest from now on will be in the progress of the next crop now being planted.

From latest advices to hand the weather during the past week in the Cotton Belts of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shensi, Shansi and Shantung Provinces also along the Yangtsze Valley has been perfect. Acreage indications are the same as last year, although certain sections have been put under rice cultivation. New territories are now being devoted to cotton planting and will more than make up for the difference. As regards Chile Province, there is considerable cry in this section on account of the lack of moisture. A general rain would do much good.

Liverpool, May 17, 1920.
Liverpool Market:
Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis 83.50 Pence.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 13.50 Pence.
Good Middling American, Spot 26.60 Pence.
Good Middling American, July 24.88 Pence.
Good Middling American, October 23.92 Pence.
Market: Steady.

New York, May 20, 1920.
New York Market:
July ..... 38.75 Cents
October ..... 35.75 „
December .... 34.57 „
Spot ..... 43.00 „
Market: Steady.

Bombay, May 14, 1920.
Indian Market:
Broach 446 Rps. per Khandy.
Market: Steady.
Shanghai Market:
Shensi Spot ..... Tls. 32.50
Tungchow Spot ..... „ 32.75
Tungchow Nov./Dec. .. „ 31.00
Shanghai Spot ..... „ 27.00
Shanghai M-Ginned May/June ..... „ 27.50
Tone of the Market: Steady.

In their report dated May 22, Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows:

China Cotton.—There has been no decided change in the condition of the market during the past week.

Information from Reports to hand is to the effect that business is dull with practically no operation of any significance having transpired, although prices moved within a comparatively narrow range; on the other hand forward transaction has assumed a downward tendency, while spot continued unchanged.

Summarising, the present state of affairs may partly be assigned to the fact that local mills have ample stock which will enable them to cover any immediate requirements, and consequently are not showing any inclination of acquiring fresh ones, having eventually in view the weakness of the Yarn market which is now prevailing. Tone of the market, Quiet.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, May 5 and 6.—Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

	Singapore per lb. Cents.
SHEET	
Singapore Standard Ribbed	86/84
Off Quality Ribbed	83½/72
Smoked Fine Plain	Nil
Smoked Good Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain	Nil
CREPE	
Singapore Standard First Latex	85½/83½
Off Color Latex	83/74½
Fine Brown	77/70
Good Brown	68/54
Good Dark	58½/50
Barky	49½/40
SCRAP	
Virgin and Pressed	45½/35
Loose	Nil
Cupwashing	Nil

Catalogued for sale: 1,995,719 lbs. (about 890 tons).

Sold 820,927 lbs. (about 366 tons).

There was very little business done at the auctions this week as buyers were not operating, expecting a further decline. There was slow bidding for some lots of Standard Grades, to cover bear sales, but the greater part of Off Grade Rubber had to be withdrawn for want of buyers.

Singapore Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet opened at 86 cents, this price being maintained throughout the first day, one lot realising 86½ cents. This shows a decline of 6 cents on the week.

Singapore Standard First Latex Crepe, selling in limited quantities, opened at 85½ cents. 86 cents was paid for one lot, showing a decline of 5 cents on the week for this grade.

Fine Brown and Lower Grades of Crepe were difficult of sale and realised varying prices, according to the willingness of sellers to meet the market. An average decline on the week of between 3 and 6 cents is shown for these Grades.

At the continuation this morning, bidding was very dull as buyers had reduced their ideas of prices still further. The market closed weakly at about 85 cents for Standard Sheet and 84 for Standard Crepe.

Meyer and Measor.

Amusements

Apollo Theatre

On WHIT-MONDAY, May 24th

SPECIAL MATINEE at 3 p.m.

Presenting a Five Part film with

GLADYS HULETTE

in the leading role

PATHE NEWS AND COMEDY

Usual Matinee Prices.

SEE BLACK AND WHITE ADVERTISEMENT -:- -:- ON PAGE 22 -:- -:-

Lyceum Theatre

A. D. C.

184th Production.

Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"

2nd performance 3 p.m. sharp, Monday, May 24th, 1920.
3rd performance 9 p.m. sharp, Tuesday, May 25th, 1920.
4th performance 9 p.m. sharp, Wednesday, May 26th, 1920.

The booking for the four performances now open at Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.

By Order,

William Armstrong,

Business Manager.

29424

AT THE **VICTORIA THEATRE**

SHOWING

on May 23rd, 24th and 25th

DUSTIN FARNUM

in

"Davy Crockett"

On Wednesday, 26th and Thursday, 27th

Marguerite Clark

in

"THE AMAZONS"

five parts

and

BILLY WEST

in

"THE PEST"

Two Parts

OLYMPIC THEATRE Complete New Programme for

May 23rd
Matinee Today

Presenting

GEORGE M. COHAN

in his popular Mystery Farce

"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"

SIX PARTS

and the MACK SENNETT COMEDY

TWO PARTS "THE KITCHEN LADY" TWO PARTS

Amusements

TEA DANSANTS

ASTOR HOUSE BALLROOM

The management announces that effective Tuesday, May 25th, they will hold their regular

TEA DANSANTS

twice weekly during the summer months on TUESDAY and FRIDAY from 5:15 p.m. to 7:15.

ISIS THEATRE

Junction of N. Szechuen Road Exten. and Jukong Road.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Marie Walcamp

in

"THE RED GLOVE"

The final two episodes

and

GEORGE B. SEITZ

in

"BOUND AND GAGGED"

The last episode

Do not miss the most exciting *endings* of these two great serials

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

May 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th

A. H. WOODS presents FANNIE WARD "COMMON CLAY" PATHE SPECIAL FEATURE IN SEVEN PARTS THE HARROWING DEEDS ALL SIN, WOMAN HAS A HAND YEAR AT THE FULTON THEATRE, NEW YORK

"Gee! But I'll put such a shine on Mr. Hugh's shoes. Bless him!"—Ellen

The never ending story of a girl who was wronged and wanted to be right.

A GRIPPING SENSATIONAL INTERESTING PLAY showing man's injustice toward erring woman

7 parts 7 parts

Today Matinee 3 p.m.
"THE RED GLOVE" Epi. 15 & 16
"BOUND AND GAGGED" Epi. 8 & 9

Tonight
Baby Marie Osborne
in
"THE DAUGHTER OF THE WEST"

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road

NEW PROGRAMME FOR TONIGT! TONIGHT!

"THE RED GLOVE"

11th and 12th Episodes
(In 36 parts, 18 Episodes)
Charlie Chaplin Comedy
and
Japanese Drama

Admission Price 50 cts., 30 cts., and 20 cts.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

Where GOOD FOOD and SERVICE are desired

THE CARTON

stands pre-eminent.

Specially prepared
FEATURE DINNER

SUNDAY

Cold Jumbo Asparagus, Mustard Sauce

Ripe Olives in Oil, Green Olives Salted Almonds

Bortch á la Russe sour Cream

Frogs' Legs Saute Menieur

Mignon of Lamb á la Boheme
New Potatoes Rissole

Roast Snipe Currant Jelly
New String Beans au Beurre

Chicken á la Maryland
Corn fritters
Potato Croquettes

Banana Ice Cream
Assorted Cakes

Cheese, Toasted Crackers

Demi Tasse

Fresh Fruit, Assorted Nuts

TONIGHT, MAY 23rd AND EVERY EVENING WE WILL START DANCING IN OUR BALL ROOM AT 9 O'CLOCK PROMPTLY

Paul O. Arnswalde, Manager.

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT, May 23rd at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

The Literary and Art Society

will Present

The Wonderful and Charming Musical Comedy

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

In 3 Acts.

By Lehar

The following will take part

Miss MILICH
Mrs. BARZEVA
Miss BELIKOVITCH

The Interesting and Original BALLET under the supervision of MISS BELIKOVICH.

A BEVY OF BEAUTIFUL CHORUS GIRLS!!!

ADMISSION $1, $2, & $3.

Booking at ROBINSON'S

The performance will be finished at 11.30 p.m. sharp

THE TROCADERO GRILL

Good Things to Eat and Drink

Yours for Service

-:- -:- JACK RAYNES -:- -:-

AT THE **APOLLO** ON MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY MAY 24th, 25th and 26th

Last few nights to meet old friends before leaving for Home!!

Miss HAZEL BOYD will appear in the most attractive impersonation of

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

You will be surprised seeing Charlie on the stage not on the screen

Mr. WILLIS WEST as ABIE COHEN will amuse you in the most laughable monologues.

Triangle Film Corporation presents

"THE SUDDEN GENTLEMAN"

Super-Comedy-Drama in Five Parts.

Featuring

Wm. DESMOND

AND

MARY McIVOR

IRISH "BILL" DESMOND at his BEST in the Swiftest Romance ever seen.

He was a "Sudden" Gentleman—and he swore that the compromise was a "frame up" . . . . Yet how can any man convince a little girl, just torn to shreds by indignation and jealousy, that he was innocent when all the evidence pointed to his guilt, and the woman herself claimed him.

COME ON AND HAVE A HEARTY LAUGH!!!

THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th

Samuel Goldwyn Presents Smiling

WILL ROGERS

in an Appealing Characterisation

"JUBILO"

Six parts highly amusing story with plenty of heart interest

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

"Jubilo" so named from an old darkey song of the Civil War, is a modern hobo, ever hovering between a powerful appetite for food and an equal disinclination to work. IT IS THE REVEALATION OF INNER CHANGE THAT HOLDS ATTENTION MOST CLOSELY. The characterisation is everything in this very amusing story.

TO-DAY

MATINEE at 3. p.m.

Mary Osborne in
THE VOICE of DESTINY
and the
Transatlantic serial picture
"ELMO the MIGHTY"
Epis. 15th and 16th

Also Miss HAZEL BOYD & Mr. WILLIS WEST in their best songs, dances and patter
Usual Matinee Prices

TONIGHT

The well known musical comedy in 3 acts

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Booking at Robinson's

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hsinfung**, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Capt. J. N. Ninnes, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Capt. K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwah Lee**, 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, May 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Monday, May 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, May 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 25, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours C. 250.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Shantung**, Capt. Monkman will leave on Tuesday, May 25, at daylight. Fro Freight orPassage, apply to BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE, Agent. Tls. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Wednesday, May 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, May 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Capt. Woodgett will, sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, May 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnghan, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, May 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Lucnyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, May 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edwardes, will leave on Monday, May 24, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamane, will be wharf on May 24. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, at 2:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the Watung Wharf direct for the above ports on Tuesday, May 25, at daylight For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Feiching**, Captain J. Smith, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday. May 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on May 28, at —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kweilin**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, May 23, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The Steamer **Toonan**, Capt. H. M. Sorensen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the S.S. **Kwangping** on May 24. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Yushun**, Capt. J. H. Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Stemer **Tungchow** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 25, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Capt. N. Kamizawa, will ze despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on May 26. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

VLADIVOSTOK Direct.—The Str. **Shin Yue**, will be despatched for Vladivostok direct on or about June 1. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund. (Telephone Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

For Foreign Ports

NEW YORK, JAPAN PORTS SAN FRANCISCO PANAMA and NEW YORK.—The Str. **Alaska Maru**, Captain W. Miura, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about June 1, at —— For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 4, The Bund. Telphone Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. Via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 2. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE Calling at Vcitoria B. C. via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 11. For Freight or Passage please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

Europe Via Haiphong, Singapore, Colombo, Post said, Marseilles, London, Antwerp Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str **Havre Maru**, Captain —— will be despatched from Shanghaeh or about June 13 For Freigh please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 23	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May 25	—	New York, Boston	Radnor	Am.	Adl. Line
May 25	—	San Francisco	West Cahokia	Am.	S. & D.
May 26	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
May 29	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 30	—	New York, Boston	Satsuma	Am.	Adl. Line
May 30	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
May 30	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 30	—	Seattle	†Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 31	—	New York	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 31	—	New York	Howick Hall	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	—	New York	Lima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 1	—	Portland	Wawalona	Am.	Adl. Line
June 1	—	Baltimore via Suez	West Conob	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 2	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	Adl. Line
June 4	—	New Orleans	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix
June 4	—	Baltimore	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
June 5	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 5	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 9	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
June 9	—	New Orleans	Lancaster	Am.	S. & Dix
June 10	—	San Francisco	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
June 10	—	Portland	West Navaria	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 10	—	New York	Wytheville	Am.	Adl. Line
June 12	—	Vancouver	†Mongteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 14	—	New York	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 15	—	Seattle	Stanley	Am.	A. T. Co.
June 15	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
June 17	—	Vancouver, N. Y.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
June 19	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 19	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 20	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
June 20	—	Portland	West Keats	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 22	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 23	—	San Francisco	E. Merchant	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 25	—	Baltimore via Suez	Elkridge	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 30	—	New York	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
July 3	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 4	—	Baltimore v. P'ama	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix.
July 12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.
July 12	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
July 17	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 21	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 10	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May	24	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May	25	—	Kobe	Japan	Br. M. M. & Co.
May	26	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May	27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May	29	—	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June	1	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
June	2	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June	4	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June	5	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May	23	—	London	†Novara	Br. M. M. & Co.
May	24	—	Liverpool	Idomeneus	Br. B. & S.
May	24	—	London	Glenade	Br. G. L. E. A.
May	24	—	London, etc.	†Sado Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May	25	—	M'lles, Liverpool	Kamakura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May	25		Calcutta	Japan	Br. M. M. & Co.
May	25	—	Singapore	†Nile	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
May	27	—	Marseilits, etc.	Peiho	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	27	—	L'don, A'dam, A'werp	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Moy	28	—	Trieste	Africa	Ital. Dod. & Co.
May	30	—	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
June	1	—	London, etc.	†Delta	Br. M.M. & Co.
June	3	—	L'don, A'dam, H'burg	Neleus	Br. B. & S.
June	6	—	Scandinavia	Asia	Dan. E. A. Co.
June	7	—	London	†Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June	7	—	Hamburg, etc.	Toyooka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June	9	—	London, etc.	†Nellore	Br. M.M. & Co.
June	9	—	Scandinavia	Siam	Dan. E.A. Co.
June	10	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tokiwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June	10	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tsushima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June	13	—	Liverpool	Euryades	Br. B. & S.
June	15	—	Amsterdam, H'burg	Batjan	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
June	17	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Helenus	Br. B. & S.
June	30	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
July	1	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
July	1	—	Genoa, M'lits, L'pool	Talthybius	Br. B. & S.
July	8	—	Havre, Liverpool	Orestes	Br. B. & S.
July	11	—	Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
July	15	—	L., A'dam, A'wtrp	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
July	22	—	Genoa, Liverpool	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	19	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br. B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May	23	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br. J. M. & Co
Moy	24	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Moy	24	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi N.S.S.N. Co.
May	24	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
May	24	6.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May	25	—	Foochow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May	25	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
May	25	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
May	25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
May	27	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
May	28	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May	29	—	Manila, Hongkong	Ecuador	Br. C.P.O.S.
May	30	—	Manila, Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May	23	1.00	Antung	Kweilin	Br. B. & S.
May	23	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May	24	4.30	Tsingtau & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R. Co.
May	24	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
May	25	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May	25	4.30	Tsingtau & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R. Co.
May	25	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
May	25	D.L.	Tsingtau	Choysang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May	26	D.L.	Newchwang	Esang	Br. J.M. & Co.
May	26	2.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br. J.M. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
May	24	D.L.	Wuhu	Loksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
May	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
May	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
May	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
May	25	D.L.	Pukow	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
May	25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
May	25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May	25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
May	26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May	26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
May	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
May	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
May	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
May	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
May	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
May	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br. J.M. & Co.
May	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. J.M. & Co.
May	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
May	31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
May	31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 6 and 7 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
3h. 35m.	8ft. 6in.	4h. 3m.	6ft. 9in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides),
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
2	31	3	5

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
10 6 p.m.	11 29 p.m.	5h. 3m.	6h. 50m.	4h. 18m.	7h. 35m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For May 29.88in.
759.2mm.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails midnight, May 24th.
S.S. "POYANG" ..... sails midnight, May 25th.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" ..... sails midnight, May 26th.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails May 25th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails May 29th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails June 1st, at 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUIYANG" ..... sails May 25th.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... (via Amoy) sails May 27th.
S.S. "TEAN" ..... Via Swatow, sails May 29th.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" ..... sails May 25th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

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Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	May 22	S.S. Ecuador	May 29
S.S. Ecuador	June 19	S.S. Colombia	June 26
S.S. Colombia	July 17	S.S. Venezuela	July 24

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
EASTERN MERCHANT	May 27	June 23
ARCHER		July 12

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.

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WEST CONOB ..... June 1
ELKRIDGE ..... June 25

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Emp. of Japan May 29	*Emp. of Asia May 22
Emp. of Asia June 5	†Monteagle May 24
Monteagle June 12	*Emp. of Russia June 18
Emp. of Russia July 3	*Via Manila
	† To Hongkong direct.

For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 181	Telephone, Central 182

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
TENYO MARU ..... May 30, 1920
SHINYO MARU ..... June 20, 1920

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Next sailings:—
*S.S. "AFRICA" 28th May
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th July
* Carrying Passengers.

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FOR PORTLAND
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GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent

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SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S. S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons)* ..... May 26
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... June 6
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... June 22
*Will not call Yokohama and Honolulu

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" ..... May 24
S.S. "NILE" ..... May 25
S.S. "CHINA" ..... July 12

FOR SINGAPORE
via Hongkong
S.S. "NILE" ..... May 25

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4773"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. F. E. Cope,	June 7
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Seo,	June 21

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

TOYOOKA AMRU ...	15,000	Capt. S. Shiratori,	June 7
TSUSHIMA MARU..	15,000	Capt. K Teramoto,	June 10

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

KAMAKURA MARU.	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya,	May 25
TOKIWA MARU....	15,000	Capt. K. Teramoto,	June 10

AMERICAN LINE.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

KASHIMA MARU ...	19,000	Capt. K. Stauno,	May 30
FUSHIMA MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 19

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LIMA MARU		Capt. E. Masuzumi,	June 1
TSURAGA MARU ..	15,000	Capt. B. Takano,	June 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

KASUGA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. S. Iriye,	May 27
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yashikawa,	June 1
KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	June 4

FOR JAPAN.

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	June 7
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Hirata,	June 7

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	May 26
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. T. Kusano,	May 29
KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	June 2
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	June 5

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	June 21

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	May 30

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 26
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	June 23
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusans,	July 21

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

	WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai		EAST BOUND leave Shanghai	
STANLEY			June	15
MAQUAN	June	11	July	12
WEST IVAN	July	9	Aug.	10

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
AGENTS
53 SZECHUEN ROAD — Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON
Via Panama

S.S. "RADNOR"	Sails May 25
S.S. "SATSUMA"	„ „ 30
S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"	„ June 20

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.
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STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED

Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK — GREEN STAR LINE NEW YORK
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
Deuel†	May 25	West Himrod*	June 10
West Henshaw*	May 30		
Arcturus†	June 2		
Eastern Trader*	June 3		
Hathaway*	June 10	(If sufficient inducement offers)	

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
West Hembrie†	May 30	West Hembrie†	June 4
Eurana*	May 30	Eurana*	June 4
Lancaster*	June 5	Lancaster*	June 9
West Moreland*	June 30	West Moreland*	July 4
and Fortnightly		and Fortnightly	

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
FOR THE FAR EAST,
Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE,
7, Jinkee Road,
Tel. Central 2567.
J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
2 C.	May 17	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
P. & O.B.I.	May 14	Gnat	Br. gun-boat
2 B	May 17	Helena	Am. gun-boat
B.N.B.	Mar. 26	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
1 C.	May 18	Saga	Jap. gun-boat
	May 23	Samar	Am. gun-boat
B. VIII	May 17	Suma	Jap. gun-boat
O.D.W.	May 2	Teal	Br. gun-boat
1 C.	May 17	Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
2 C.	May 16	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
viaHONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NOVARA" 23rd May
S.S. "DELTA" 1st June
S.S. "NELLORE" 9th June

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
DILWARA 3rd July

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "JAPAN" 25th May

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG
S.S. "TAKADA" sailing from Hongkong about May 20th.
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" sailing from Hongkong about 3rd June.
S.S. "JAPAN" sailing from Hongkong about 11th June

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "EASTERN" 24th May

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 160
Passage: Central 2310
Freight: Central 2060

CHINA PACIFIC COMPANY

AGENTS FOR
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.,
and
Sudden and Christenson.
Cargo Service between
Portland, Oregon and Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.

Sailings from China ports:—

S.S. WEST KEATS ..... about June 9th
S.S. WEST NAVARIA .... about June 19th

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, *Manager*
6 KIUKIANG ROAD. — 4th FLOOR.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*HAVRE MARU ...	15,000		June 11	June 13

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York.

*ALASKA MARU ...	15,000	W. Miura,	June 3	June 5

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	June 5	June 7

FOR HONGKONG.

CHICAGO MARU ...	18,000	S. Yamane,	May 23	May 24

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao, and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU ...	3,000	N. Kamizawa,	May 24	May 26

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 26	May 28

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Nos. C. 4232, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund.
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 212
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Broad Arrow	Apr.	21
Colombia	Apr.	25
West Elcajon	Apr.	27
West Niger	Apr.	30
Acme	May	1
West Wind	May	4
Korea Maru	May	6
West Cadron	May	21
Tascalusa	May	21
For Tacoma		
Manila Maru	Apr.	30
Javary	May	10
Justin	May	18
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	May	6
Toyohashi Maru ...	May	14
For Portland		
Coaxet	May	18
For Vancouver		
Harold Dollar	Apr.	27
E. of Russia	May	9
Bessie Dollar	May	17
For New York		
Charlton Hall	Apr.	22
Luceric	Apr.	23
Genoa Maru	Apr.	20
C. of Colombo	May	9
Tsuyama Maru	May	11
For London etc.		
Yokohama Maru	Apr.	21
City of Norwich	Apr.	22
Mentor	Apr.	22
Gleniffer	Apr.	25
Tamba Maru	Apr.	26
Havana Maru	May	1
Nore	May	8
Tydeus	May	15
Mishima Maru	May	18
For Liverpool		
Ajax	May	2
For Copenhagen		
Siam	Apr.	25
Asia	May	9
Peru	May	16
For Hamburg		
Capetown Maru	Apr.	29
For Marseilles		
Andre Lebon	Apr.	23
Sierra Ventana	Apr.	27
Armand Behic	May	9
For Genoa		
Wakasa Maru	May	3
For Trieste		
Innsbruck	Apr.	22
For Bombay		
Dunera	May	11
For Calcutta		
Muttra	Apr.	30
Takada	May	11
Arratoon Apcar	May	18
For Australia		
Tuscan Prince	May	6
Kidderpore	May	15

Vessels Due

Chekiang, *Tientsin*	May	29
China, *Hongkong*	May	26
Chungking, *Hankow*	May	24
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	May	26
Cordilliere, *Japan*	May	28
Deuel, *Seattle*	May	25
E. of Japan, *Hongkong* ..	May	29
Ecuador, *S. Francisco*	May	28
Esang, *Hongkong*	May	23
Feiching, *Foochow*	May	23
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	May	30
Fushimi Maru, *Seattle* ..	May	29
Haean, *Wenchow*	May	23
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	May	28
Hsinfung, *Hankow*	May	31
Hwahta, *Hankow*	May	27
Ichang, *Hongkong*	May	29
Inaba Maru, *London*	May	23
Itola, *Bombay*	May	25
Japan, *Calcutta*	May	23
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	May	25
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	May	29
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	May	25
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	May	24
Kasuga Maru, *Japan*	May	25
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	May	28
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	May	24
Kutwo, *Hankow*	May	29
Loongwo, *Hankow*	May	23
Luenho, *Hankow*	May	26
Luenyi, *Hankow*	May	27
Monteagle, *Vancouver*	May	27
Nanking, *S. Francisco*	May	24
Ngankin, *Hankow*	May	30
Nile, *S. Francisco*	May	25
Omi Maru, *Japan*	May	23
Porthos, *Marseilles*	May	24
Poyang, *Hankow*	May	26
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	May	24
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	May	26
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	May	31
Suiwo, *Hankow*	May	27
Sunning, *Hongkong*	May	24
Tatung, *Hankow*	May	23
Tean, *Tsingtau*	May	27
Teiresias, *Liverpool*	May	23
Telamon, *Liverpool*	May	23
Tenyo Maru, *Hongkong* ..	May	30
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	May	30
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	May	23
W. Henshaw, *S. Francisco*	May	30
Woosung, *Hankow*	May	31
Wuchang, *Hankow*	May	28
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	May	27
Tuchwo, *Hankow*	May	30

Siccawei Weather Reports

21.—A narrow depression takes form near Kiukiang and takes to the sea, attended with heavy showers and local thunders. At the same time, the anticyclone retires from Japan to the Bonin. Pressures higher on the Pacific, lower on the continent. Circular whirl, rather fresh, around the depression. Fine day in N. China and at Formesa.

22.—Overcast and misty weather. The breeze keeps on blowing from N.N.E. The pressure is rising decidedly.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Dec. 2	—	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.
Dec. 4	—	River ports	Lingyun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	
Dec. 16	—	Hankow	Meitan	Am. Socony.
Dec. 25	—		Kanling	Chi.
Dec. 25	—		Newchow	
Jan. 21	—	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 19	—	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap. Kaiyosha
Mar. 22	—		Chienan	Chi. W. & Co.
Apr. 14	—	.....	Palembang	Br. A.P. Co.
Apr. 29	—	Hankow, etc.	Kuling	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 5	—	Cruise	Pingming	Chi. Customs
May 8	—	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.
May 11	—	Antung	Unda	Br. A. P. Co.
May 12	—	Hongkong	Tjiliwong	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
May 12	—	Japan	Naotetsu Maru	Jap.
May 15	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
May 17	—	Hongkong	Edmore	Am. Adl. Line
May 17	—	Saigon	Peiho	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 17	—	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi. Customs
May 19	—	Japan	Olenade	Br. G. L. E. A.
May 20	—	Port Wallut	Simferopol	Rus. R. V. F.
May 20	—	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 20	—	London, etc.	Professor	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 21	—	London, etc.	Delta	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 21	—	Hongkong	Yueyingwa	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May 21	—	Japan	Taiyu Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
May 21	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi. H. Y. P.
May 21	—	Hankow	Tsaangtah	Br. C.I.&E.I. Co.
May 21	—	Hankow	Tsaangtah 2	Am. C.I. & E.I. Co.
May 21	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
May 21	—	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
May 21	—	Hankow, etc.	Sulyang	Jap. N.K.K.
May 21	—	Newchwang	Loksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 21	—	Antung	Kweilin	Br. B. & S.
May 21	—	Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	—	Japan	Novara	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 21	—	Japan	Africa	Ital. Dod. & Co.
May 21	—		Mashis	
May 21	—	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
May 21	—	Chinwangtao	Satsuki Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
May 22	—	San Francisco	Satanta	Am. Socony
May 22	—	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 22	—	Foochow	Shenchou	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	Japan	Sado Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 22	—	Tientsin	Welshun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
May 22	—	Pukow	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
May 22	—	Tsingtau	Hozan Maru	Jap. H. H. Co.
May 22	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br. M. M. & Co.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
May 21	—	Native Customs	Shawhsing	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
May 21	—	Hankow	Meihung	Am. Socony.
May 21	—	Cruise	U.S.S. Quiros	
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
May 22	—	Tsingtau	Tean	Br. B. & S.
May 22	—		Persian Prince	Br. S. Tomes & Co.
May 22	—	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 22	—	Hankow	Tokei Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
May 22	—		Telemachus	Br. B. & S.
May 22	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
May 22	—	Wuhu	Tungshing	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	Tientsin, etc.	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
May 22	—	Cruise	Uji	Jap.
May 22	—	Wuhu	Yeiko Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
May 22	—	Native Customs	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	Dairen	Shinfoo	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	Newchwang	Foochow	Br. B. & S.
May 22	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
May 22	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	San Francisco	Satanta	Am. Socony.
May 22	—	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 22	—	Foochow	Shenchou	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	Japan	Sado Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 22	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
May 22	—	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 22	—	Tientsin	Welshun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
May 22	—	Pukow	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
May 22	—	Tsingtau	Hozan Maru	Jap. H.H. Co.
May 22	—	Cruise	U.S.S. Samar	
May 22	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br. M.M. & Co.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The M.M. s.s. Peiho will sail from Shanghai for Marseilles, Havre and Antwerp via Haiphong and Saigon on Thursday, May 27.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The P. and O. S. s.s. Itola is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Bombay, Straits and Hongkong on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on June 6.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Chefoo for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Newchwang for Swatow direct Friday morning.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong today.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Dairen tomorrow.

The B.I. s.s. Japan from Calcutta, left Hongkong at 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon and is due in Shanghai this afternon.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara arrived in Shanghai from Kobe Friday afternoon and will sail for London and ports today. The tender Gutzlaff with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru from Europe, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf about 8 a.m. today. The Inaba sails for Kobe tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking is expected to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco and ports tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle from Vancouver, left Yokohama on Thursday evening and was due at Kobe at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and in Shanghai at six o'clock Thursday morning. The Monteagle sails for Hongkong Friday morning.

The K.M.A. s.s. Miyo Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Swatow on Friday.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of April 15, left Hongkong for Shanghai at seven o'clock Thursday evening and may be expected to arrive at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala from London, was expected to leave Colombo on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ichang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Taingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tsingtau and Dairen tomorrow morning and will sail for same ports Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs jetty an hour earlier.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru arrived in Shanghai from Japan yesterday morning and will sail for London and ports at daylight Monday. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at five o'clock this afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday morning and is docked at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. The Venezuela sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco at noon today.

The U.S.S. Quiros sailed from Shanghai Friday evening and the Samar arrived in port yesterday afternoon.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Misses Murphy, Sainders, Hunter, Faith, Ware, Messrs. Frost, P.C. Paterson.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Hankow: 13 Naval Ratings, Mrs. Gedje and 2 children, Mrs. Dempsey and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean for Tsingtau: Capt. and Mrs. Bull, Mr. P. Vasco, Mr. and Mrs. J. MacDonnell.

Per C.N. s.s. Foochow for Newchwang: Mrs. Wadilove.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Mrs. W. Roberts and daughter, Messrs. C.M.G. Bourle, P.W. Wassey, W.J. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. F. Child and 3 children, Lt. G.A. Garees Brown, Sub-Lt. Ian Mc. D. Sanderson, Gunner V. Phill, Petty Officer Leonard; for Chefoo: Mrs. Clark, Miss Ward, Mr. H. Pomerants; for Tentsin: Mrs Manther and child, Mrs. George, Miss McWhae, Hon. and Mrs. McWhae, Messrs. H.S. Babcock, T.H. Douglas, Hind, Ed. Fox.

Per I-C. s.s. Hangsang for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Greig; for Swatow: Mr C. Humphrey.

Passenger Departing

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela for Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. R. Soriano, Capt. H.P. Dick, Capt. E. Jones, Messrs. B.C. Guy, W.E. Hanson, A. Schmeltzler, C.E. Douglas; for Yokohama: Lt. Com. C. McCauley, Mrs. F. Griffin, Mrs. L.G. Keable, Mrs. E.N. Monie, Messrs. Nail Monie, H.H. Haines, J.L. Hawkinson; for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. A. Ortolani, Misses Lydia and Gilda Ortolani, Mr. and Mrs. H.R. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. G.C. Friedgen, Mrs. A.E. Sandbach, Misses Rhoda and Sane Sandbach, Mrs. A.E. Jackson, Mrs. J.E. Paxton, Miss Virginia Paxton, Messrs. J.W. Paxton, O.R. Morse, Wm. E. Hauge, John L. Wood, H.O. Hashagen, S.H. Noxon, I.E. De Sherbinin, S. Sokobin.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru for Kobe: Mrs. M.W. Fowler, Miss S.W. Fowler, Mrs. B.H.M. McChaney.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru for London: Mrs. H. March and child, Mrs. E.L. Taylor, Mrs. E.S. Cunningham, Mrs. M.G. Williams, Miss H. Bratland, Mstr. Theo Muller, Mr. and Mrs. T. Thear, Miss K.M. Franklin, and Mrs. E. Hutnick, Mstrs. E. and C. Shebkury, Messrs. J. Sullivan, M&Ks Gants.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru for Liverpool: Messrs. H.J Jefferson, C.H. Lilley.

Business and Official Notices

AUCTION INDEX

TUESDAY, May 25th.—A Superb lot of Jewellery and perfume in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 27th.—Household Furniture in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, May 31st.—Superior Household Furniture in Ezra Building at 10 a.m.

Great Cheap Sale

For Two Weeks Only

Commencing, Monday, 24th May, 1920

Embroidered Gifts and Underwear

All kinds of Hand-made Lace and Drawn Work at very lowest prices.

ARTS LACE CO.

F. 93 Bubbling Well Road. Opposite Race Course.

29734

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-second Annual General Meeting of The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Offices, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1920, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th day of May, 1920 to the 27th day of May, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. K. Tweed,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1920.

29555

NOTICE

Dr. BELILIOS has removed
to
6 JINKEE ROAD

29642

New Thought Center

522 AVENUE JOFFRE

Meetings every Sunday 3:30 p.m. Public cordially invited. Free-will offering.

29710

Fresh Butter

"DAISY" BRAND

and

"MEADOW" BRAND

in one-lb pats
may be obtained from
all leading stores

These Brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied *daily* to all leading Storekeepers.

FRESH, PURE & DELICIOUS

Outport Orders may be sent to

GEDDES & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS
5 Peking Road. Tel. 346.

TUNGKO SULPHUR BATH

There is situated at Tanchuan a very beautiful thermal spring originates in a hill known as "Mai San." It affords an excellent bath for seekers after health, while sportsmen will find good shooting in the vicinity.

Emperors in olden times often visited the place, and famous poets have written many poems to its honor. The spring is considered to be one of the best in China.

Tanchuan is about eight miles from Tungko Station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway (14 miles from Pukow). The rooms at this sulphur bath are at present limited, and intending visitors are requested to write to Mr. S. M. Kung, No. 1 Tung Shan Road, Shanghai, Telephone No. North 209, for reservation of accommodation.

First and second class Return Tickets available for seven days at fares of $18.50 and $9.60 respectively (Express Surtax-Extra) are on issue at Shanghai North Station.

Traffic Manager.

29473

ARRIVALS

Piper Heidsieck
PIPER SEC AMERICAN 1914
Champagne (Reims)

Heidsiecks
MONOPOLE (RED TOP)
Champagne (Reims)

Heerings
CHERRY BRAND
(Copenhagen)

Cusenier's
CREME DE CACAO
(Marseille)

LOITEN'S
AQUAVIT (10 AAR)
(Kristania)

United Distilleries
OLD LIQUEUR GENEVA
Dutch Gun (Schiedam)

Telephone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Customs Notification

No. 948.

APPRAISING DEPARTMENT

The public are hereby notified that the Appraising Department of the Shanghai Customs will be opened on the 31st instant. The offices of this Department will be installed on the second floor of the Custom House, immediately over the General Office. The entrances for the public will be the front and back doors of the Custom House on the north (Hankow Road) side of the Custom House. The public are warned that there is no entrance to the Appraising Department by the staircases on the south (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) side of the Custom House.

The Appraising Department, which is an amalgamation of the Import and Export Duty memo. Desks and of the present Appraising Office, will attend exclusively to the examination, classification and valuation of cargo and to the assessment of duties. Beginning from the 31st instant, all Import Applications for cargo from foreign ports, whether accompanied by invoices and or contracts or not, are to be handed in to the Foreign Import Desk of the Appraising Department. Import Applications for cargo from Chinese ports will, as before, be handed in to the Native Import Desk in the General Office. The procedure with regard to Export Applications remains unchanged, those for cargo requiring examination being handed in at the Examiner's Office at the wharf where the vessel is lying or at the Customs Jetty for vessels lying in the stream. All other Export Applications are to be handed in at the Export Desk in the Appraising Department The procedure with regard to Re-export Applications and Transhipment Cargo remains unchanged. All inquiries, complaints, etc., concerning the classification and or valuation of cargo should, from the 31st instant, be addressed to the Appraising Department. When the result of Examination differs from the Applicant's declaration, the Applicant will have to go to the Appraising Department to correct his application. Enquiries, complaints, etc., concerning bills of lading, shipping orders, duty memos., bank receipts, passes, etc., must be made at the Desks concerned in the General Office.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 22nd May, 1920.

29743

NOTICE

I, the undersigned Chen Wen Teh do hereby notify the public that I claim a partnership interest in the business and assets of The Swiss Butchery at No. 1105-6 Broadway, Shanghai, and that any sale of the same or any part thereof, whether by auction or otherwise, will not be recognised, unless done with my express consent.

CHEN WEN TEH.

Dated May 22nd, 1920.

29739

NOTICE

Mr. H. Toussaint is hereby authorised to sign for Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc. Insurance Department.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore
Far Eastern Division, Inc.
F. G. BOULON,
Manager for China.

29731

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 27

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1893)
SHANGHAI

Time Stamps

"Eclipse"
Complete with Firm Name, etc., on Rubber Die

Mex. $20.00

Embossers

In desk stand with special wording as required, such as Corporation Seals Firm Name Chinese Characters. Supplied in two weeks

Mex. $35 and upwards

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Mackbauch

---

When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered — the *quality* of the battery and the *service* back of it.

Prest-O-Lite is the battery for you.

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Wanted: Situation by *Salesman*

(American) in sales or advertising dep't or office. Three years travel south China, competent French language, can speak Cantonese, willing, steady, sober A-1 references. Will accept moderate salary. No. objections to outports.

This ad. specimen of copy and layouts.

Communication this paper Box 839.

29660

In the International Mixed Court at Shanghai

CIVIL JURISDICTION

Wu Chun Kuei (吳春桂)
Plaintiff.

vs.

X. Bittel
Swiss Butchery
Defendants.

"An urgent order restraining X. Bittel or any Chinese citizens as proprietors of the Swiss Butchery at No. 1105-1106 Broadway from disposing of the business or stock or from doing anything to alter the status of the business pending further orders from this Court. All account books in connection with said business of the Swiss Butchery to be immediately deposited in Court. Permission granted plaintiff to publish this order. Plaintiff to file petition before Wednesday, May 26, 1920."

The above order was issued
May 21, 1920.

FRANK W. HADLEY,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

29742

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 29

OFFICE TO LET

18 Peking Road

Two suites of rooms or whole first floor, can be arranged to suit. For business purposes only.

Moderate rental.

Apply on premises during office hours.

ASIA SOAP WORKS
Phone C. 2271

29741

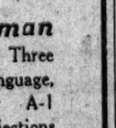
NOTICE

The undersigned has resumed charge of our business from this date.

Carter, Macy & Co., Inc.
N. T. SAUNDERS,
Special Agent.

Shanghai, May 22nd, 1920.

29740



BARBOUR'S

LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS VACANT

PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT: One of our Courses in Commercial Illustrating, Newspaper Illustrating, Caricaturing and Cartooning, Magazine and Book Illustrating, Industrial Design, etc., will give you preparation for pleasant and well-paid employment. Increased use of advertising in China demands more Commercial Illustrators. I.C.S. Illustrating Courses include drawing outfits and materials needed. Send for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

WANTED experienced millinery sales lady, state salary required. Apply to Box 882, THE CHINA PRESS.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by export and import firm. State experience, give reference when replying. State salary expected to Box 869, THE CHINA PRESS.

29712 M. 25

WANTED, bright, intelligent lady as assistant in mailing and filing department. Must have office experience and be accurate and reliable. Please apply, stating age, nationality, experience and salary desired, to Box 872, THE CHINA PRESS.

29719 M. 25

FIRST-class canvasser wanted—lady or gentleman. American or British. Good remuneration. Apply to Box 858, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, a competent stenographer, preferably American, for temporary service (till July 31). State qualifications in application. Interview by appointment only. American School Campaign Committee, 20 Museum Road.

29666 M. 23

WANTED, competent stenographer for large American firm. State experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 789, THE CHINA PRESS.

29557

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, by two American business women, room and board, preferably with Russian family. Apply to Box 879, THE CHINA PRESS.

29736 M. 23

TWO clean-cut American gentlemen desire room with board in private family, as paying guests. Best of references. Replies will be held strictly confidential. Apply to Box 874, THE CHINA PRESS.

29722 M. 23

WANTED to rent, unfurnished flat, two or three rooms, bath, kitchen. Apply 66 Broadway Terrace.

29713 M. 25

WANTED. Bachelor requires comfortable room, either boarding house or private family. Central or western district. Apply to Box 850, THE CHINA PRESS.

29686 M. 23

WANTED, by young bachelor, furnished room with full board in private family. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 856, THE CHINA PRESS.

29694 M. 23

WANTED small furnished flat, with kitchen and bathroom, by married couple, no children, central district or near. Willing to pay from 50 to 75 taels per month. Apply to Box 818, THE CHINA PRESS.

29612

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent house, French concession. Occupation November 1st, one year lease. Apply to Box 854, THE CHINA PRESS.

29690

WANTED, immediate possession, or from 1st June, furnished flat, preferably with three rooms, bath and kitchen. Central or western district. Apply to Box 847, THE CHINA PRESS.

29675 M. 23

WANTED, furnished six-roomed house, western district preferred. Four to six months or longer, beginning on June 1st. Apply to Box 820, THE CHINA PRESS.

29624 M. 23

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, over 900 square feet of office space at the new Y.M.C.A. National Building, 2 Hongkong Road. Please apply to Mr. S. E. Hening, 20 Musuem Road.

29684 M. 23

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board—Residence
Apply
MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, for immediate occupation, furnished flat, comprising two large rooms, small room, and private bath. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Telephone, garage, stabling, and tennis court. Apply to Box 778, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, with board, large well-furnished room, verandah and bathroom attached. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.

29657

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms, with bathroom and veranda attached, facing south, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

29730 M. 23

FRENCH FAMILY desires one or two paying guests. Comfortable home, good district. Apply to Box No. 793, THE CHINA PRESS.

29565

TO LET, well-furnished rooms with board and all conveniences at 78 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone West 1473.

29691 M. 27

PENTION bourgeoise gives board and lodging or only board if required. Apply 22A North Szechuen Road.

29681 M. 22

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, Retail shop. Good show windows. Central position, on or near Nanking Road preferred. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 873, THE CHINA PRESS.

29720 M. 23

WANTED to rent, two mow of land for a period of three to five years, close to town. Apply to Box 868, THE CHINA PRESS.

29709 M. 25

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET at Chinwangtao, from 1st June to 30th September, 1920, furnished bungalow, four bedrooms and sitting room, separate bathrooms. Electric light. Rent for Season $500, including current and use of one electric fan. Apply L. H. Lawford, Customs, Peking; or Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin.

29716 M. 25

TO LET, completely furnished, newly decorated, four-roomed house, near French Park; verandahs screened throughout, outhouse for kitchen and servants, gas, geyser. Apply to Box 870, THE CHINA PRESS.

29718 M. 25

TO LET, No. 17 Arsenal Road, large, semi-foreign residence. Beautiful garden, available immediately. Can be leased for one or two years. Rental Tls. 150 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd.

29453

PROFESSIONAL

MINING ENGINEERING: In your own home you can receive complete training in Metal and Coal Mining. Prospecting, Smelting, etc. I.C.S. Textbooks easy to study and apply in practice. Necessary supplies such as Blowpiping, Drawing Outfits, etc., carried in stock by China Agency for convenience of students. Write for information today. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FORMER officer of American Railroad Mission to Russia, at present in Shanghai, desires to remain in China if good opportunity offers. Familiar with office work and dealing with the public. Will be glad to have personal interview. Apply to Box 871, THE CHINA PRESS.

29717 M. 25

YOUNG lady seeks position as steno-typist. Experienced. Apply to Box 852, THE CHINA PRESS.

29688 M. 23

FOREIGNER requires position. Experienced in accountancy. Apply to Box 855, THE CHINA PRESS.

29693

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN (married) with 12 years experience in import, export and shipping firm in the Far-east, speaks Chinese fluently, desires responsible position in any capacity, of taking charge of a department, disengaged 1st June. Moderate salary, best references. Please apply to Box 878, THE CHINA PRESS.

29729 J. 6

LICENSED and experienced young engineer and mechanic, desires position. Apply to Box 880, THE CHINA PRESS.

29733 M. 26

EXPERT stenographer requires position, American. Apply to Box 875, THE CHINA PRESS.

29726 M. 23

WANTED, position at Shanghai as interpreter or translator in legal or business office by Cantonese, aged 23, now employed in an outport consulate. Free at Shanghai July 5. Previous experience in large Shanghai British firm. Good knowledge of English, quick at figures and typewriter. Speaks Mandarin and Shanghai dialects fluently. A. 1. references. Salary moderate. For further particulars apply to Box 860, THE CHINA PRESS.

29698 M. 25

AMERICAN lady seeks half-day position as stenographer. Thoroughly experienced; good references. Apply to Box 863, THE CHINA PRESS.

29703 M. 23

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, high grade camera 5 x 7 long focus Goerz Dagor Lens, Tripod, plate-holders and full equipment. Apply to Box 877, THE CHINA PRESS.

29727 M. 23

A PRECIOUS Vase and two bowls of best quality, for sale. Apply to St. John's University, Jessfield, James Kwo.

29732 M. 26

DOUBLE bed, white enamelled, complete with best steel springs, excellent condition, $40: Cotton mattress $10; Man's Royal Bicycle, complete, $45. Telephone central 5287.

29737 M. 23

JUST ARRIVED green washed peaberry coffee. Best Offers. Apply to Box 881, THE CHINA PRESS.

29738

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

29355

CODES and Cypher Tables for sale, which ones do you want? Apply to Box 838, THE CHINA PRESS.

29659

FOR SALE, counter-sunk, checkered head, wire nails, 40% 2 in. and under, shipment October-November, at G.$9.60 C. I. F. & C., Shanghai. Offer subject to prior sale. Apply to Box 865, THE CHINA PRESS.

29705 M. 25

FOR SALE, goat kids from European parents. Apply to Box 862, THE CHINA PRESS.

29701 M. 25

FOR SALE, very comfortable houseboat with two cabins, four bunks, kitchen, cooking stove and W. C. Also motor tender for towing same. All ready for immediate use. Apply to Box 834, THE CHINA PRESS.

29645 M. 25

FOR SALE, one International Savings Society Bond, $288 paid. Accept $150. Apply to Box 857, THE CHINA PRESS.

29693 M. 23

WANTED to lease, one or two mow of vacant land for storage purposes, close to water front. Apply to Box 848, THE CHINA PRESS.

29676 M. 26

FOR SALE, Crossley (English) gas engine, 20/22 h.p., complete with tank etc.; almost new. Apply Watson's Mineral Water Co., 134 North Szechuen Road.

29686

Astonishing Romance of the Prince of Monaco's "Love-Child"

How the Daughter of a French Peasant Girl Became the Heiress of Monte Carlo's Millions, Will Inherit a Royal Throne and Has Just Wedded the Son of One of France's Oldest, Noblest Families

The Picturesque Little Principality of Monaco Which Contains the Famous Gambling Resort, Monte Carlo, and Which the "Love-Child" Will Inherit.

"The Crown Prince succeeded at last in tearing the baby from its mother's arms."

PARIS, March 26.

WHEN the beautiful and youthful Duchess de Valentinois, granddaughter of the Prince of Monaco and heiress to that picturesque little principality, married just the other day the Count Pierre de Polignac, another chapter was written in what is, without doubt, the most astonishing romance of Europe.

For although no account of the grand wedding revealed it, and therefore America could not know it, the lovely bride of this bearer of one of the oldest and most honored names in France is a "love child!" Daughter of Prince Albert of Monaco's now dead son, and true granddaughter of him, as a comparison of the photographs will show, she is. But her mother was a Mlle. Louvet, a girl of peasant stock with whom the present ruler's son became infatuated while in Paris, and the bride who now bears the proud old title of Duchess de Valentinois, was born out of wedlock.

If she lives she will be the Princess of Monaco, and the only occupant of a throne—at least for centuries—upon whom is what history calls the bar sinister.

No fairy tale of Cinderella, no legend of King Cophetua and the beggar maid, approaches the romance with which the little known story of the young Duchess de Valentinois is filled. Only by a series of extraordinary accidents was she lifted to the place she now occupies. Had there been any broken link in that chain she might have been drawn back to the peasant drudgery of France; or she might have become a reckless toast of Paris, queening it for a brief while and sinking back to tragic obscurity when her beauty had faded; or again, she might have become the wife of some matter-of-fact bourgeois.

Instead she has highest place and untold wealth; she is entitled to the homage due to royalty and has for a husband one of the finest, cleanest and most aristocratic young men in France!

Louis, Crown Prince of Monaco, lived the traditional life of young royalty with plenty of money and all the time in the world in which to enjoy himself. Particularly was he fond of Paris and its frivolities. It was here twenty years ago that he met a Mlle. Louvet. Of this meeting there are two stories. One is that he found her while she was still a peasant girl bringing vegetables into the city, and that, struck by her beauty, her freshness, he took her, installed her in semi-regal state, decked her with jewels and strove to turn her into a woman of his own world. The other story is that Mlle. Louvet was working in Paris at the time in some humble occupation but had ceased to be a peasant girl. Whatever their meeting, Crown Prince and peasant girl loved each other, and from this love a girl baby was born.

The Crown Prince, however, failed to swerve his sweetheart from the ways of her girlhood. She was violent in her temper, at times quarrelsome, and in the beautiful home which Louis gave her she brought her own family and friends, who were the reverse of those with whom royalty is used to mingling. Rapidly the rift between the two grew.

The Crown Prince had no other child. The little girl baby even then must have appeared to him more as a scion of his house than as part, at least, a peasant—more princess than commoner. It may even be that Louis knew, too, that he could never have a child by his own lawful wife. At any rate, one night he, with certain officers of his guard, came to the house where the baby and her mother were.

There was a struggle, in which the Crown Prince succeeded at last in tearing the daughter away from her mother's arms and swiftly carried her away. Immediately Mme. Louvet made complaint and invoked the French law to give her back her baby. The evidence against her was such, however—or it may be influence—so strong that suddenly she abandoned the fight. And then she sold to the Crown Prince all her rights in the child!

How large this sum of money was is not known, but it was very great. The mother formally gave up every right of her motherhood, pledged herself never to see, to speak to, or to communicate with in any way the little girl, and, with her money from the bargain, she disappeared. The baby thereafter was brought up through childhood by her father and her grandfather in the palace of the Princes of Monaco.

The Prince of Monaco.

The Duchess de Valentinois, Daughter of the Crown Prince of Monaco and a Peasant Girl, Who Will Some Day be Princess of Monaco.

She was given the finest of educations, she was trained in all the duties and customs of a princess of the ancient line of Grimaldi.

Yet during all these years she was not legitimatized—as under the European law a "love child" may be. That she had been told who her mother was is not at all certain. She knew the old Prince as grandfather and the Crown Prince as father. Then as time went on it became sure that the Crown Prince would have no children by his own wife.

And, with the exception of the girl, so rapidly becoming a gracious and lovely woman, there was none in the world to carry on the line of Grimaldi; none to whom the principality of Monaco could descend.

It was with delight that the old Prince saw neither in his granddaughter's actions nor thoughts and not even in her face any trace of her peasant mother. In every way she was a Grimaldi. Her face might have been one of the long line of daughters of that house. She looked indeed enough like her grandfather to be his own daughter.

And so, just before the war, she was legitimatized by her grandfather, and with all pomp and ceremony was given the title of the Duchess de Valentinois, which is the name of the Prince of Monaco's French dukedom, of which he is very proud and of which the lovely Diane de Poictiers, that unhappy lady whose tragedy is one of the great loves of history, was once Duchess.

Of course all the other royalties and most of the nobility of Europe knew the origin of the little Princess. But her own sweetness and beauty and fineness would have stopped unkind remarks or actions, even if her grandfather's wealth and power and the knowledge of certain other similar pages in most of their own family histories had not. During the war the daughter of prince and peasant worked with utmost devotion both in the Red Cross Society of France and as an actual, bona fide nurse at the military hospital of Beausoleil at Nice.

It was there that she met the Count de Polignac. She was only sixteen then, but the young man saw in her his ideal of womanhood. The war claimed his life, however, and there was a promise that made him content to wait. But when the war was ended there was no longer use of waiting. She redeemed her promise.

When the Duchess takes the throne of Monaco her husband will have twice have had to change his name, by the way, and will long since have ceased to be a Polignac. By his marriage he becomes the Duke de Valentinois and France will allow him to change both nationality and name. The former Count de Polignac, now Duke of Valentinois, must formally become a Grimaldi of Monaco to be in a position to take his place beside his wife to rule the destinies of his adopted people.

During the war several times the menace of Monaco, as certain statesmen loved to call it, figured in the news because of the large numbers of Germans living there. The statements were, as usual, grossly exaggerated. But the possibility of a recurrence of such a thing is obviated by the marriage being discussed. A Frenchman always remains a Frenchman no matter where he is, and the influence over the little principality will be strongly French. However, if there had been the slightest evidence or appearance of the marriage having been one of international convenience no one who has ever seen the Duchess, or even looked at her picture, will think of the Count de Polignac as a martyr to the political necessities of France.

What will happen to the great gambling place which has made Monaco famous and infamous, the Monte Carlo Syndicate, after the lately wedded two take power is uncertain. Probably the matter will be settled before then. The gambling syndicate pays all the expenses of the little principality and an enormous bonus to the reigning house besides. It is known though, that the present Princess does not approve of the venture and it has long been said that when the present lease runs out it will not be renewed.

How many millions this astonishing royal Cinderella will inherit is unknown; many hundreds, certainly, beside the immense estates and other wealth of the old Prince.

It is a curious coincidence that the father of the Duchess was snatched away from his own mother much as she was from hers. The Crown Prince is an only son born of his father's first marriage to Lady Mary Hamilton, sister of the late Duke of Hamilton. She is now the wife of Prince Tassilo Festetics, head of the Hungarian house of Festetics. When she finally abandoned the Prince of Monaco she fled from his palace to Florence, taking with her the little boy, then about two years old. Albert, then only Crown Prince, caused his father, Charles III., to make a demand upon the Italian Government for the surrender of the child to his representatives as having been unlawfully abducted from his dominions.

The Italian Government thought it well to do this and sent officers to the hotel where the Princess was stopping, under instructions to take the child by force if she refused to give it up. She did refuse and they did try. But the royal mother made such a noise that Grand Duchess Marie of Russia was attracted to the scene. She threatened the Italians with the wrath of Russia if they did not give up. Not wishing to be embroiled just then with Russia the Italian Government politely withdrew. It was not for some years after that the present Prince gained the custody of his son, and then by amicable arrangement.

The Count de Polignac, Who Had to Change His Name to Wed.

The house of Grimaldi, the ruling family of Monaco, is one of the most ancient and most important of the old Genoese Republic. The quarrels between the Papal and popular Guelphs and the imperial and aristocratic Ghibelines, in Italy, forced certain members of the Grimaldi family to expatriate themselves. Some of these conquered Monaco near the end of the thirteenth century. They maintained their possession with difficulty, but succeeded in enlarging their domain by the acquisition of Mentone and Roquebrune. It was not before 1419 that the possession of the principality was made certain, in spite of the Genoese opposition.

Louis XII., by declaration on February 20, 1512, recognized the sovereignty and absolute independence of Monaco. Passing from the protectorate of Spain, then mistress of Milan, Richelieu and the Prince Honore II. established a French protectorate. The great attachment of the Monagasque princes to the crown caused Louis XIII. to show his royal favor by giving the Duchy of Valentinois with its peerage and the Marquisat de Baux, the Count of Cardalez, to the principality; Louis XIV. also gave the rank and title of foreign princes to the Monagasque rulers and made Prince Louis his ambassador at the Vatican.

The Salic laws did not exist in France except in the Capetian House. In the case of the Duchy and Peerage of Valentinois, the title which carried the domains and properties could descend to a daughter, who passed it on to her eldest son, but the peerage ceased with no direct male heir. Thus twice has the peerage of the Duchy of Valentinois reverted to the crown, when it could only be revived by a new investiture. The first time Louis XII. gave it to Caesar Borgia; the second revival was when Francois I. gave it to Diane de Poictiers.

The Count of Thorigny, who became Prince Consort with Louise-Hippolyte, lost his spouse shortly after this event and ruled alone for a while, when he abdicated in favor of his son, Honore III., took back the title of the Duke of Valentinois and came to Paris, taking the house of the Duchess de Galliera, since become the old Austro-Hungarian Embassy.

Honore III. finished his days in sadness and despair, for his little principality and his people were taken from him by an uprising and the French Revolution. He had married a Choisel-Stainville, who came to France in those troublous times to get her children, was arrested, imprisoned and condemned at the same time as the poet Andre Chenier. She escaped the guillotine for a time by a subterfuge, for which she later denounced herself and was executed.

All this history, and more, the Cinderella Princess inherits.

Springtime Walking Suits
by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A One-Piece Dress of Tricolette. The Belts, Pockets and Plaited Lace Collar Redeem It from Severity.

A Distinct Novelty in Spring Skirts. The Low-Cut Back of the Bodice and the Arrangement of the Belt Are Noticeable.

A Simple Gown of Cor...

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

SPRING walking suits show a greater length than did their predecessors, the Winter suits. They show a greater fulness of the skirt. Noticeable, too, is the higher belt. The material is corduroy, kitten ear or tricolette, all stout materials to fend off the stinging wind and the treacherous changes of temperature of the season to which we all look forward, but meeting which we all shiver.

The large right-hand figure presents to you a good view of one of the season's novelties. A man who came to my atelier shopping with his wife said "We have had the bare-backed evening gown. Now we have the bare-backed street gown."

However, he was reminded that while there is a display of bare back in this costume, it is not intended for the eyes of strangers. No well-dressed woman appears on the street in negligee. She wears a coat suit or proper one-piece dress for her attire for walking.

The figure to which I have called your attention wears a cloth walking suit of the soft, velvet-like kitten's ear, that was tremendously popular during the colder season. The skirt is distinctly novel. Having considerable fulness, it has a reversed fold about the hip line. This fold, caught here and there, serves generously for pockets as well as being a relief from the severity of an absolutely straight skirt. Another novelty in this skirt is that it continues to a point two or more inches above the waist line. The fulness is drawn into wide box plaits, and is held in by a flat, narrow girdle of the same material as the skirt. A partial tailor effect is provided by the stitching of the skirt from belt line to hem in the back.

With this is worn a georgette blouse. The lining is of lace. The blouse is cut in a low V at the back. The V is outlined by a wide band of lace.

With this is worn a straw hat. If it were not of straw we would say that it is a draped turban. It conveys the impression of drapery. Folds of satin ribbon are drawn through and arranged flatly against the flattened brim. A feather pompon adorns the front of the hat.

The walking suit of which the left-hand figure affords a view is a one-piece suit of tricolette. Pockets set into the garment and a narrow belt subtract from what might be too great simplicity. The low, round neck is finished by a plaited ruffle of lace. There are cuffs of the lace. Pendent loops of ribbon, two colors and of fabrics silk and velvet, furnish a chic note. The turban of plaited straw is trimmed with a large tassel of Oriental colors.

A smartly simple frock is that which we see in the lower middle part of the page. The material is corduroy. The style is a full one-piece dress. The sash belt, with short ends and loops, is a chic touch. The extremely long sleeves are finished by a lace ruffle, as is the neck.

The high-crowned hat is a combination of straw and line. Its trimming consists of wool stitching.

Paris Still Fashion Ruler For Well Dressed Women

Callot Clothes Are The Greatest Source Of Inpiration Of Americans, Declares Tappe—Advises Long, Clinging Skirts For Evening Wear And Short Ones For Street Appearances

BY HERMAN PATRICK TAPPE
(New York American)

I have just returned after the most wonderful time in the world in France. Not only have I escaped your biting Winter, but I have gathered like so many flowers idea after idea, for Paris is as full of them as ever.

But perhaps you would be interested in hearing about French fashions and their influence on ours? For we are influenced by Paris—the length of a skirt or a sleeve, the droop of a hat-brim and height of a collar all come from Paris to us, as the seasons roll by. And we accept them gratefully, with perhaps a bit of moderation here and there.

To my mind Callot is the greatest source of inspiration that the American woman has in fashions. Callot clothes are always conservative, wearable and becoming. Furthermore, they are the last word in grace and charming femininity. They never forget to be well-bred, and not a line or detail is reckless or stagey. It is not theirs to dare, but to do Callot clothes hold the eye and the mind by legitimate means, and not by resorting to shock.

I want to register a warning—don't put all your faith in French clothes. Don't accept anything and everything just because it is French.

And will some one kindly tell me why women blindly, slavishly, "lambishly" follow a mode that makes them utterly ridiculous? It almost makes me weep in despair sometimes when I see what God-never-dreamed-of objects women make of themselves! All because they will insist upon a terrifically short skirt, when they most emphatically should never attempt one above their ankles! Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!

For evening I simply adore long clinging skirts, and for street wear reasonably short ones I am a stanch believer in individuality, and I pity with all my heart the woman who follows a style because it is—well, the style!

FEATHER COLLARS ON CAPES

Right here, I simply cannot resist telling you about the Summer capes. Capes that are everything a gentlewoman likes and wants. I have collected the most wonderful fabrics for them, soft shimmering satins and gleaming metal tissues. Over these I drape tulle or exquisitely braided net, and then give the wraps—not collars of fur, but deep collars of feathers. These feathers are sometimes dull blue, or white and blue, with little flecks of moonlike silver here and there. I picked the plumes up in Paris one day, and fairly flew to a feather maker with them. He was delighted to help me, because, like all French artists, he was tremendously interested in the something new that was to be done with them.

Here in America these feathers would have been viewed from a purely commercial angle. Had I taken them to a New York feather maker he would not have been interested in the unique and artistic use to which I planned to put them; he would merely have wanted me to state—in writing—how many thousands I would buy and how many millions of years I could guarantee that women would use them!

I look forward with unrestrained delight to the time when our fabric makers and fashion creators will work as one, helping each other to achieve the artistic and beautiful in another. But before that can be accomplished, however, the art of creating fashions must be lifted from its almost wholly commercial standing of today to a real true art.

We are brave on the battlefield—we Americans—but we are veritable cowards when it comes to launching or inspirations. And our women are a trifle afraid of the unusual, unless—well, unless it comes from Paris!

'FEATHER BED' WRAP

But I was telling you about Summer capes. Fancy, my dear sir, a creation of black brocade, which I have lined entirely with crimson marabou. Let me whisper it softly in your stern editorial ear, this wrap was inspired by a feather bed. And, believe it or not, as you like, merely throwing it around one gives one a feeling of rest and somnolence. The soft fluffiness appears at the collar only when the wrap is closed, but when the cloak is open the cloudy, puffy lining is ravishing.

I have used quantities of lace for Summer. Upon both evening and afternoon growns, I have combined it with taffeta in most instances, but again I have depended entirely upon the beauty of the soft meshes for trimming.

Then for daytime, can you imagine anything smarter than a new sports suit—a skirt, vest and coat made entirely of knitted silk tissue? This is adorable, but I shouldn't be quite fair if I didn't tell you that this must be worn only for lady-like excursions—it is too frail for anything more robust.

As for sheer frocks, they are more youthful and adorable than ever before. To top the bouffant organdies and quaint printed frocks I have created huge floppy flower-wreathed hats.

Just now I am making frocks of full blue or black crepe de chine with very little trimming, but odd deft touches of drapery here and there. And with these frocks I insist that you wear fabric hats. Frankly, I loathe straw hats for early Spring. Straw, to my mind, belongs to sun and flowers and warmth, and certainly we can expect nothing like that in variable April—or, at least, I have seen no signs of it yet. I make my street hats for spring close-fitting, embroidered perhaps and terribly smart.

INSPIRED BY OLD TAPESTRY

But I must not forget to tell you about one of my best suits. I got the inspiration for it from an old, old bit of tapestry, picturing a very feminine beau of the early eighteenth century. The suit is black cloth, made with a long coat fitted a bit at the waist and flaring over the hips. All around the coat and huge pockets I have bound it with silver braid, and to top it made a three-cornered hat of fine black straw, bound and buttoned on one side with silver.

"I found a satisfying joy in making this unique suit. There's nothing so disagreeable to me as to do the same thing over and over again. So when everyone under the sun is wearing a hat that flares off the face, my particular brand of temperament just makes me create snug ones, such as the tricorne which I have just described. And when that in turn becomes popular, then I shall go on to something else, snatching my inspirations from the wierdest and most mysterious sources.

One of the most inspiring sources that I can conceive is Russia. I tell you—and in the strictest confidence—that I shall make my Winter things very Russian. Barbaric color, rich embroideries and warm fur hats that hold gay ornaments of copper and brass upon them will be ready to fascinate you before the snow flies again.

FUR INSIDE OF COATS

I am going to be very contrary minded next Winter and put the fur inside of my coats, instead of outside. I shall make lovely dark cloth wraps lined with sable, chinchilla or meleskin, and allow the pelts to show only at the collar. Then for my clientele, I shall make dear Victorian things with pelerines. They shall be fringed with silk and trimmed with fur. Indeed, upon my smartest Winter coats I shall put collars of woven and crocheted wool instead of fur, to achieve variety and smartness. My triumph is my evening gown of broadtail, trimmed with not a thing but the wearer's lovely ropes of pearls.

TYPES OF FRENCH HATS

Milliners Are Now Inclined More Toward The Larger Models

The newest French pattern hats are increasing in size, according to information given out by the Retail Millinery Association of America. Here and there, the association's bulletin remarks, are a few small, close-fitting models, but the trend is all toward the larger chapeaux. It continues in part:

"One of the newest versions of a Summer hat is seen in a Louison model which makes use of all-over white embroidered organdie to cover the top of a large cloche. A striking contrast in the same hat is obtained with a facing of crushed strawberry panne velvet, thus getting a marked variance in materials as well as colors. In the same model is a small overhanging embroidered edge, put in for the purpose of lending softness to the brim line. Run around the crown, a thick braid of bias strips of panne velvet lends a neat touch of trimming.

"The scoop shape takes a more extreme turn in a model designed Marguerite and Leonie. The front turn of this hat is rather abrupt, and comes out wide at the sides. Then it gradually narrows until only a small strip of straw is left at the back—barely half an inch for the brim. Made in the brightest of rust-colored Milan straw, this hat is strikingly trimmed with an unusual motif carried out in the same shade. Sprays of grass with tiny silk-covered kernels are thickly clustered over the upturned brim veiled and held in place by a thin covering of maline.

"A chic little Talbot sailor gains distinction from the contour of the crown, which is a high square effect pointed at the front. This model is covered with white visca, with which material the edge of the 2½-inch brim is bound. In marked contrast to the rest of this hat is a trim of lacquered breast, a very narrow strip banding the crown and having two Mercury wings placed at either side."

When It's No Use Pretending

THE PRACTICAL WOMAN AND THE DESERT ISLAND

THE gayest of us have our moments of hollow depression. Sooner or later we all have to give up pretending, even to ourselves, and relapse into unhappy candour.

At no time, if one is a woman, does one feel more acutely miserable than when one faces one's mirror in a clear cold light and marks the first signs of the "going off" of one's charms. I know a very charming and sophisticated woman whose nightmare is that she may one day find herself in the situation beloved by novelists—that is, alone or nearly alone on a desert island. "Just fancy," she wails, "having no comb or looking glass or hairpins and, worst of all, no tammalite. Because, do you realise, that I should actually be grey?" To see her soft brown hair one would suspect her of perverting the truth. But she frankly assures her friends that her hair would be nothing without an occasional timely application of a tonic made of bay rum and pure tammalite. "It brings back all the colour," she affirms, "besides making one's hair beautifully healthy. Why, I was in despair a year or two ago, because my hair was growing grey in streaks. But since I discovered tammalite I haven't the slightest difficulty in keeping my hair its normal shade."

And what a difference beautiful hair makes to any woman! It excuses plainness, it enhances beauty. What man pictures the woman of his dreams with anything but soft, abundant hair? From Rapunzel to Mélissande, there is something romantic about lovely locks. It is deplorable now-a-days to see naturally beautiful hair ruined by neglect, curling irons, harmful shampoos and the like. Many girls, otherwise careful of their good looks, think nothing of going to bed without brushing their hair. Without constant brushing the hair can never attain to that glossy "sheeny" look that is so delightful. A good brushing for fifteen minutes night and morning should be included in the discipline of every woman, plain and pretty. A stiffish brush should be used, and it should be always scrupulously clean.

It is not good enough to use just any shampoo when washing the hair. Care should be taken to find the very best one, and then to keep to it. A really excellent idea is to use only stallax granules which are obtainable at all good chemists. A teaspoonful of stallax is sufficient for each shampoo, so a ¼ lb. package will last for a long time.

This very simple shampoo gives splendid results. The delicious foaming lather it makes not only cleanses the hair thoroughly but brings out every atom of its latent color and brightness. The hair dries quickly, and though beautifully soft, it is quite manageable.

When the scalp is inclined to be dry, and the hair brittle, it is a good plan to massage it with olive oil before giving it a stallax shampoo.

There are few things which increase one's self-respect so much as the possession of lovely hair. It is a perpetual joy to oneself and others, and with a little care, one can defy hairpin-scattering winds and even trying, if romantic, situations on an uninhabited island.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1920

27,000 BUICKS IN CALIFORNIA STATE

Pile Up Estimated Mileage Of 540,000 Every 24 Hours, Says The Distributor

Los Angeles, February 25.—The record sales activity at the Howard Automobile Company is emphasising in amazing figure just how much of a California institution the Buick has become. If all the Buicks now in daily use in this State were to be suddenly removed from the service, there would be a serious stoppage in many lines of business in addition to the inconvenience to the thousands who depend almost wholly upon Buick for transportation.

27,000 IN THE STATE

Proof of the vital part that the Buick plays in the everyday life of California is found in the 1919 registration figures. The compilations show that there are practically 27,000 Buicks in daily service in this State, piling up an estimated total of 540,000 Buick miles every twenty-four hours, or 197,100,000 miles in a year.

In other words the daily Buick mileage in California is almost twenty-two times around the earth. And the yearly mileage would take the Buicks to the sun and return and still have 13,000 miles left for a side trip half way around the world.

IN ISOLATED RANCHES

Every line of activity is represented in the Buick use, the records of the Howard Automobile Company show. Isolated ranches far back from the reach of improved highways have been brought into touch with the teeming world by the Buick. The ranchers have found that Buick transportation is a paying investment in the increased efficiency of farm management.

In the cities the Buicks fill widely diversified roles. In Los Angeles a fleet of Buicks is used by the police department for its fast work. These machines, with different drivers at the wheels are pounded about relentlessly night and day, always traveling at a rate of speed that would be ruinous to a car of less rugged construction. And the police are not careful about overloading, either.

Woman's Influence Is Felt In Auto Industry

"The ever growing influence of women in American business and public affairs has been clearly felt in the automobile industry, and the effect of this influence upon the design and construction of motor cars is far reaching," says Otto W. Heck, of the Westcott Motor Company.

"This influenee at first brought about efforts to bring out the unusual, to catch the fancy," says Mr. Heck. "Now, however, the engineers are realising that when it comes to motor cars women are becoming more practical, and an attempt to substitute a momentary fad for good substantial comfort and mptor efficiency meets with little success.

"The Westcott, both in the larger six and the lighter six size, is a car that will make a special appeal to women because of the way in which it combines comfort and efficiency with beauty of appearance. In this year's models, for instance, a new two-tone color combination is used, a plan of decoration that is distinctively Westcott's."

Chevrolet Car Fast Gains Admirers

There is one motor car to every 6.54 persons in this great State of ours. California is surpassed by only one other State in the Union in this respect, and that is Iowa, which has an automobile for every 6.12 persons.

When these figures are studied it shows that nearly every person in this State rides in a motor car at some time. With a car for every six and a half people it stands to reason that some of these other five and a half will be in the back seat.

"It has often been said of California, and San Francisco particularly, that one in every 6.54 persons owns an automobile and the rest are riding in the back seat," points out George Campe distributer of Chevrolet cars in San Francisco.

DEMAND ENORMOUS

"The growth of the demand for Chevrolet cars is enormous and growing from day to day.

"In order to meet the constantly increasing demand we have added two salesmen to the force here. They are Charles J. McDonald and H. N. Warshauer. McDonald is one of the best known motor car salesmen in this part of the West and Warshauer is a comparative newcomer into the industry.

"These men are taking hold rapidly and making good.

CLOSED CARS POPULAR

"The demand for Chevrolet cars of all kinds is increasing all the time, and this is particularly true of the closed models. The demand for closed cars this year is little short of remarkable. In years past the factories' output was largely touring models, but this year the big plants plan to build a large part of their output in closed models.

"The reason, of course, is the constant search for greater comfort. The man who has owned a touring car wants to get something new and better, so he gets a sedan or a closed car of some sort.'

Be Sure Liquid In Crank Base Is Lubricating Oil

Thinned Out With Gasoline Burned-Out Bearings Are Consequence

The wise car owner obeys his instruction book explicitly and does nothing unless he finds a good suggestion in an automotive magazine or in that same book. He fills the base of his engine with lubricant when oil is necessary, as indicated by the gauge, but the instruction book does not always advise him further regarding the oiling system. At the present high cost of lubricant more instructions are necessary.

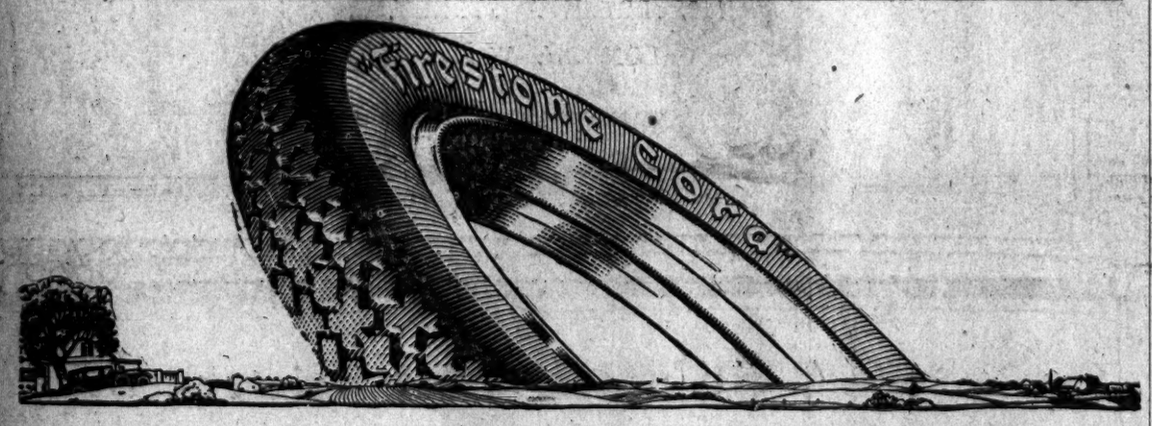
You may have liquid in the base of your engine, but is it a lubricant? Many times this liquid is a combination of cylinder oil and gasoline. Its lubricating properties are poor and should the bearings burn out through lack of oil the owner is apt to blame the oil for the trouble. Then he immediately buys oil of another grade, without knowing the real reason for his trouble.

The best way to make sure of having the right grade of oil is to use religiously the oil recommended by the manufacturers of the particular car you drive. Depending upon the type of engine, crank-case oil should be changed regularly. Old lubricating oil should be drawn out and new oil put in for at least every 1,000 miles of driving. In special cases it is advisable to renew the oil much oftener, but this is the usual length of time it may be left in the engine.

If the engine doesn't get a sufficient amount of oil it will run hot. If the driver does not notice that his oil gauge is failing to indicate, it is doubtful that he would know the engine was hot until it stopped and wouldn't run any more. In such a case he would probably find that one or two, perhaps all, of the bearings are burnt out.

When the engine is not getting enough oil it is usually because the oil supply has been allowed to run low or there is something wrong with the circulating system—either the pump is not forcing the oil to the bearings properly or the pipes are plugged or the connections are loose or the strainer is obstructed with foreign matter.

Whenever the gauge does not function properly the trouble should be investigated at once. Make sure, first of all, that there is enough oil in the crank case. Then take a careful look at the oil pipe connections to make sure that they are not leaking. If these are tight take out the oil strainer and clean it and if the trouble is still in evidence disconnect all the oil pipes and stick wires through them or blow them out with the tire pump. Finally a better adjustment of the oil pump may be made to cause it to pump more oil, provided indications prove it to be improperly adjusted.



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Firestone engineers have planned this Non-Skid Tread so that the car is held true to the road without loss of power or hindrance to speed.

The Firestone Organization has reached its present leadership because it delivers most miles per dollar. Firestone efficiency insures thaevery ounce of material, every hour of work is used to advantage. Firestone workers are stockl holders. Their success depends on giving the public most miles per dollar.

Next time purchase Firestone Tires and get maximum value for your money.

The Central Garage Co.

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Firestone

Tested 250,000 Miles— Three-Point Cantilever Springs Greatest Improvement Since Pneumatic Tyres

OVERLAND 4 Motor Car has been tested as no car has ever been tested before.

250,000 miles (400,000 km.) of mountain trails, desert sand, heat, cold, mud and dust, demonstrated the quality of every part of the motor car long before we began manufacturing it for the public.

This remarkable test showed conclusively that Three-Point Cantilever Springs, exclusive with Overland, are the greatest improvement in riding comfort since the introduction of pneumatic tyres.

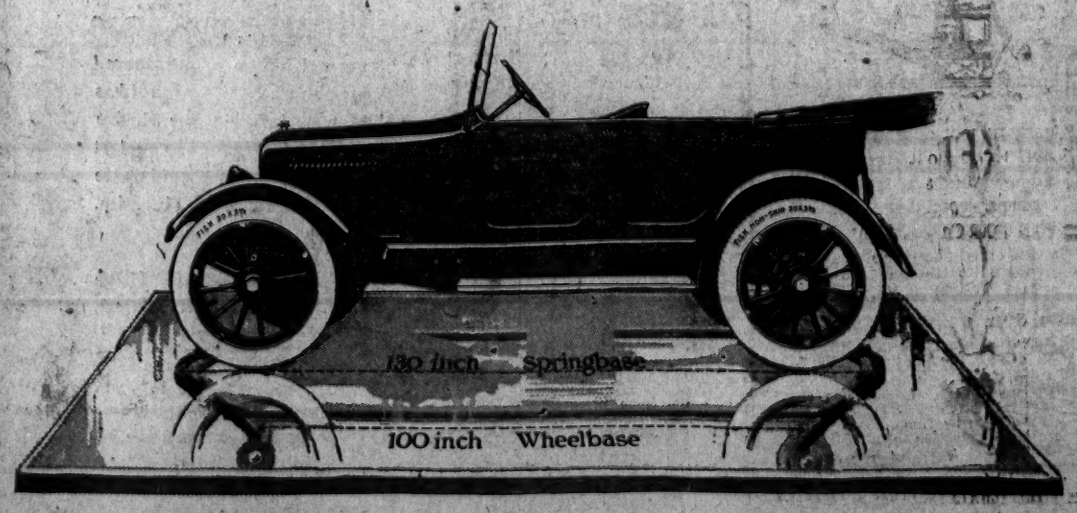
They protect the car from road shocks and prolong the life of every part.

They enable the wheels to hold better to the road. They give greater comfort under all road conditions.

They do away almost entirely with side sway and rebound which twist and rack the car.

Diagonal attachment of the Three-Point Springs at both ends of a 130-in. (3.3m) Springbase gives the steadiness and smooth riding of the heavy car of long wheelbase.

Equipment is complete from Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting System to Marshall Divan Spring Upholstery.



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165 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

ROADS MUST MATCH TRUCK

Building Them Otherwise Is Folly, Says International Motor Co. Executive

"Along with the great national movement for better highways comes the question of weight of loads, speed and many other factors," says R. E. Fulton, vice-president of the International Motor Company.

"In the solution of the matter, plain, ordinary common sense should prevail. Unimproved roads, in good weather when they are dry and sound, can stand a great deal of traffic with little or no damage. They can even bear tremendous loads if the width of the tire is sufficient. When these roads are solid, big steam traction engines, with threshing machines or corn shellers, run over them with no damage; in fact, with benefit, as they act like rollers.

"Moderately improved roads likewise can stand much traffic in good weather. The big trouble with these roads is that they are not what can be called all year round roads. They should be improved to meet the normal requirements of traffic, so that full benefit may be derived from them at all times.

"The weight of the load should be determined on the basis of width of tires. Routes between large cities or important commercial and industrial centers serve an enormous tonnage, and the larger the units in which this tonnage is hauled the greater the economy of hauling. These routes are main arteries of traffic, and anything which increases the cost of transportation on them is paid for by all people, regardless of how far they may be from these main arteries. When it is taken into consideration that a 50 percent increase in the size of the unit hauled makes a 15 percent decrease in the cost of transportation the matter becomes one of great economic importance with tonnage running up into the millions.

"On these roads the weight is fully taken care of by the 800 pound limit per inch width of tire. For every 800 pounds an inch is added to the bearing surface of tires. With the addition of a trailer the weight of the load can be doubled without doubling the strain on the road. You simply add to the wheel base. The load, while greater, is distributed over more wheels of proportionate tire width.

"A striking illustration of this is given by our roads. While heavy rolling stock, such as the big compound engines which are now used on our railroads, are very much heavier than the rolling stock of years ago, the weight per inch of bearing surface has not been greatly increased. This has been met by putting extra bearing surface under the weight. For instance, the big engines now have sixteen driving wheels, whereas the early engines had only four.

"It would have been as sensible fifty years ago to have prohibited use of locomotives larger than the little four wheel driver as it would be today to limit the weight of the motor truck on any other basis than tire width and the number of wheels under the weight, which in the case of our locomotives, gives several hundred percent greater hauling capacity with probably only 100 percent greater weight of rail. Without the development of the large locomotive and the increased size of railroad cars, freight rates would probably be double what they are now. If we set an artificial limit on motor trucks we are handicapping what is fast becoming an important means of transportation, and adding to the cost of every article of food or clothing we use, and placing a generally greater economic burden on the country. We must build the road to carry the load."

SHIFT SLOWLY IS BEST WAY

Exact Directions Given To Change Speeds Noiselessly On Gears

One of the marks of a good driver is the manner in which he handles the gear shifting lever. Of course, the design of the clutch and transmission has a great deal to do with easy gear shifting, but even with these advantages a certain amount of practice is necessary in order to shift the gears deftly without noise or clashing.

This clashing is caused by the outer ends of the gear teeth striking each other instead of meshing as they should with the result that the transmission gears are sometimes injured by constant improper shifting of gears.

A clear understanding of what happens in the process of gear shifting will enable the driver to master the process in a very short time.

The transmission is made up of a series of gears, mounted on the mainshaft and the countershaft, with the idler gear mounted on the transmission case. The first speed, second speed and reverse combinations are simply three sets of reduction gears with various ratios, to give the motor a greater leverage against the driving mechanism when required.

DIRECT ON HIGH

High speed is direct drive, which means that the propeller shaft revolves at the same rate of speed as the motor crankshaft. The various gears are brought into play by moving the gear shifting lever to the proper positions.

When the clutch pedal is pressed all the way down the power of the motor is disconnected from the transmission system, which releases the pressure of the gear teeth against each other and makes it possible to shift the gears easily.

Also, when the gear shifting lever is in neutral position the power is disconnected from the rear driving mechanism, because none of the transmission gears are in mesh.

The lower end of the gear shifting lever connects with the gear shifting forks, which are so arranged as to push the gears forward and backward on the square main shaft in order to make the different gear combinations.

AT SAME SPEED

The whole theory of gear shifting may be summed up in the statement that the two gears about to be meshed should be revolving slowly and as nearly as possible at the same rate of speed.

With the throttle closed and the spark level about half way down the quadrant, so that the engine idles slowly, throw out the clutch and put the gear shifting lever in first speed position. Engage the clutch slowly, at the same time pressing down on the accelerator pedal gradually.

Let the car attain a speed of about four or five miles an hour and then throw out the clutch, removing the right foot entirely from the accelerator pedal. Push the level slightly forward into neutral position, then clear to the left and forward into second speed. Let the clutch in gently as before and accelerate the speed of the car to about eight or ten miles an hour, when the clutch should again be disengaged, the foot removed from the accelerator and the gear shifting lever pulled straight back into high speed position.

Do Not Have To Urge Claims Of Air Cooling

"Many times the question is asked of us as to whether or not we have to argue the relative merits of air cooling as compared with water cooling for motor cars," says C. A. Chandler, distributor for the Holmes Improved Air-Cooled Car.

"The peculiar part of the question is that it is nearly always asked by owner to whom we have sold cars or by some one whom we know to be thoroughly enthusiastic over air cooling at present.

"Practically never does the question come from those whom we might legitimately expect to ask it, the people who, so far as we have any way of knowing, have never had any experience with an air-cooled motor.

"So far as we are able to figure it out, present owners of air-cooled cars are so thoroughly solid on the advantages they enjoy that they are afraid the great run of motorists may lose some of the benefits they realise do come from the construction which eliminates water as a cooling medium and cools directly by air."

UNITE TO FIGHT MOTOR THIEVES

Automobile Associations Join Forces To Abate Theft Menace

Concerted action directed toward the abatement of automobile stealing and the improvement of highways will be taken by the national associations representing owners, dealers and manufacturers as the result of a conference held September 9, at the offices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in New York City.

To curb car stealing they will ask for legislation in all States to protect car users and will urge that the Dyer Bill be passed by Congress making it a felony to take a stolen car from one State to another, punishable by imprisonment of not less than two years nor more than ten. In the direction of obtaining better roads they will endorse the Townsend Bill and encourage everywhere permanent types of highways for motor vehicle use.

Another bill that will have their support will be the Volstead Bill, a Prohibition measure which, through the efforts of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, has been amended so as to protect dealers who hold mortgages on automobiles confiscated for carrying liquor.

The contemplated co-ordination of effort was brought about by the growing insistence of automobile users everywhere for more uniform and effective legislation bearing on the needs mentioned. It was recognised by all present that duplication of effort could be avoided and the facts presented more clearly to the public through co-operation than through independent effort. It was also felt that in this manner legislators could be supplied with basic information which they desire now, but which has not been readily available in the past as to the best means of procedure to gain the desired ends.

The conclusions of the meeting were that a conference committee should be formed of a representative and an alternate appointed by each association and that this committee should draw up a plan of action and complete the details following out the general scheme outlined at this meeting. The committee is to hold meetings at stated intervals to initiate campaigns to be conducted by each association independently through its members and others in the same field, enlisting the co-operation of the trade and daily press.

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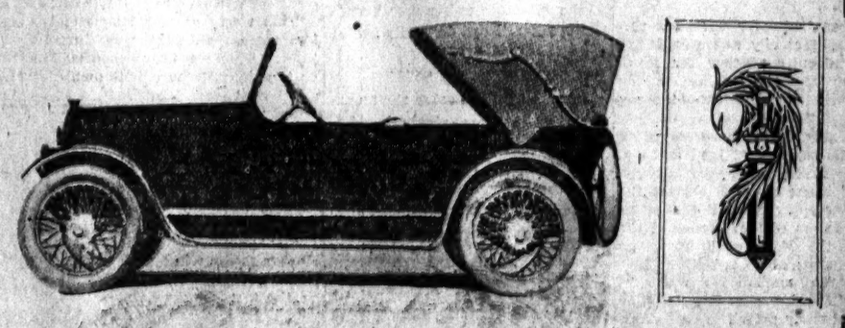


Increasing Mileage by Adjusting Brakes

NOT even the Goodyear All-Weather Tread can resist the wear caused by unequally adjusted brakes.

If one brake-band grips more tightly than the other, all the work of stopping the car falls on one tire.

The tread of that tire is violently rasped and scraped by road or pavement whenever the car is stopped.

This rasping and scraping wears down the tread and shortens its life by many miles.

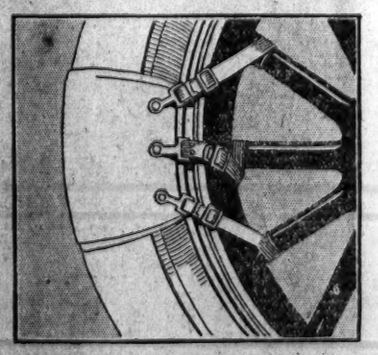
Stops can be made quicker and with greater safety if the brakes are equally adjusted; thus both wheels are used. Naturally there is less wear and tear on the tires.

Sometimes the difference of adjustment is enough to lock one wheel when the car is going down a steep grade, and the tread may then be rasped to the fabric by a quarter of a mile of fast going.

In such cases a Goodyear Strap-On Boot should be applied immediately to protect the body of the tire from moisture, grit and further wear.

By thus protecting the tire until it is permanently repaired, as much as a thousand miles, perhaps several thousand, may be saved.

Proper adjustment of brakes is one of a number of little things that save big tire bills and increase tire mileage.



Showing the Goodyear Strap-On Boot in place. This is an emergency repair, enabling you to use a tire too badly damaged to run without protection.

Ask a Goodyear Dealer to show you one.

M-120A-A

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The experience of owners in every country where marine motors are used has proven them best by test. They are simply constructed, strong and sturdy.
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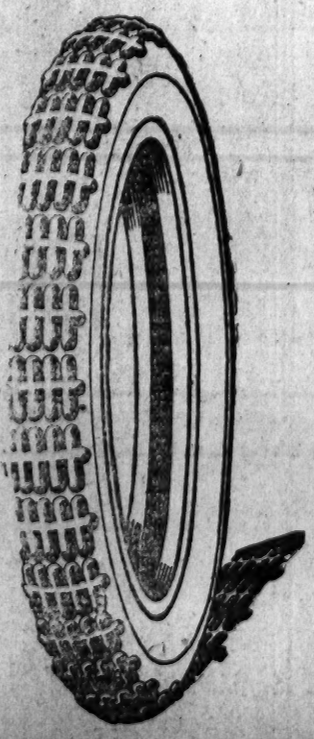
A NEW SHIPMENT OF

GOODRICH TIRES

Has Just Arrived from the U. S. A.



We now have an enormous stock of a complete range of sizes (Inch and Millimeter), and can execute orders for any number of tires

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD—GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD—GOODRICH RED INNER TUBE

"Best in the Long Run"

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MARINE CORPS CHOSE NASH QUAD TRUCKS

Two-Ton Model Selected As Standard Truck; Based On Service

"This is to notify you that the Nash two-ton quad has been adopted by the marine corps standardisation board as the standard duty truck for expeditions."—Major Utley, U. S. Marine Corps.

"This message, received at the factory of the Nash Motors company, is striking official recognition of the ability of the Nash quad truck to perform satisfactorily, even under abnormal conditions.

"The decision as to the standard was arrived at first by combing the files of the office of the quartermaster, headquarters marine corps, Washington, D. C., for every report available," writes Major Utley; "second, by writing to all experienced quartermasters who could be reached and asking for their recommendations; and third, by obtaining from the army motor transport corps information and data on the standardisation of motor transportation, reports, criticisms and recommendations.

"This mass of data was referred to the standardisation board, consisting of Majors Conger, Horton and Judson. The board then made thorough tests, not only of the Nash quad, but of various types of trucks, and submitted its recommendations to the major-general commandant."

Briefly, this means that from now on, whenever Uncle Sam finds it necessary to send marines, Nash quads will go to transport supplies, bring up guns and ammunition, and, in short, do all the various hauling tasks necessary. This means that the Nash quad has been paid about the highest honor that could be conferred on a motor vehicle.

It is one thing for a truck to perform satisfactorily where roads are good and quite another for it to keep up with the marines and do its work in any out-of-the-way corner of the globe where the president may deem it necessary to send the soldiers of land and sea.

"Go everywhere—see everything," is one of the slogans of the marine corps. To meet the active requirements of this branch of the service, the Nash quad must "go everywhere and do everything."

For the marine corps the 16 years following the Spanish war included many activities on foreign soil. There were the Samoan operations of 1809, the Boxer expedition of 1900, those tense days on the Isthmus of Panama in 1901-02-03-04, activities in the West Indies and Central America, the Cuban pacification in 1906, the Nicaraguan expedition in 1909-10 and later in 1912, the seizure and occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914, and the landings at Haiti and Santo Domingo at the close of that period. The marines with quads are now on duty, guarding property and keeping watch on the politial situation.

Before reaching its decision to use nothing but Nash quads for its future expeditions, the marine corps was already familiar through actual comradeship with the quality of quad performances where roads were bad or there were no roads at all.

At the time of the standardisation on Nash quads the marine corps owned and was operating 400 of these powerful and sturdy trucks. Many more quads are being added.

In the march from Monte Cristi to Santiago de los Caballeros, over awful country for motor trucks, the Nash quads with the column were used as tractors and hauled ammunition wagons, field guns, supplies and carried their own loads at the same time.

This was in 1916. These same quads are still on duty in Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican republic.

Dave Lewis Is Driving Mystery Speed Auto

A great deal of interest has been aroused in Detroit by the appearance of Dave Lewis, the racing driver, in a new speed creation, the identity of which is a mystery. Lewis, who holds all the world's track records from one to one hundred miles, first appeared on the roads around Detroit a few weeks ago.

The performance of the car he drove aroused so much curiosity that several factory testers set a trap, stationing a traffic policeman on one of the roads entering the city which was used by the "mystery car." The policeman stopped Lewis, but let him go with a warning after obtaining his name. The identity of the car was not revealed.

Lewis first gained recognition on the Indianapolis Speedway, and later won much fame at Tacoma, Oklahoma City, Sheepshead Bay and in the Santa Monica road race. Last December he drove the stock Essex chassis which set a new world's long-distance endurance record on the Cincinnati Speedway by covering 3,037 miles in fifty hours.

Tractors Replace Oxen In Land Of Michael Angelo

With her quarries at Seravezza, not far from Pisa, Italy possesses the finest supply of marble in the world, and is the greatest European exporter of this stone. The Seravezza marble quarries have been in active operation since 1517, when Pope Leon X instructed Michael Angelo to exploit these regions, and since then they have furnished material for the finest palaces and churches in Rome, Florence, and other Italian cities.

From the outset transportation was the greatest difficulty to be overcome in connection with the working of these quarries. The marble is quarried out of the mountain side, to an altitude of 4,000 feet, and roads have to be made as the work proceeds. The gradients are high, running up to 40 percent in many places; in addition the turns are very sharp, and except on the main approaches all the roads are thickly strewn with loose stone.

The blocks of marble, weighing 15 to 20 tons each, have to be handled with the greatest precaution and call for an infinite amount of hand labor. Until quite recently ox-teams have been made use of almost exclusively for the transportation of blocks of marble in these quarries. The work with these animals is naturally slow, for even on good roads they do not travel at more than two miles an hour. For the biggest loads it is necessary to use 16 to 18 pairs of oxen, which cover a total length of not less than 250 feet. This length is most disadvantageous, for it not only necessitates that presence of 20 or more drivers, but on the steep winding portions of the mountain only a small number of animals can do really useful work.

PETROL SUCCEEDS STEAM

In an attempt to solve the transportation problem, steam locomobiles were adopted and proved fairly successful on the good roads, notwithstanding the high cost of fuel and maintenance. These locomobiles were not found suitable, however, for bringing stone from the mouth of the quarry or for traveling over the roughest surfaces and climbing the steepest gradients.

The most recent adoption, and one which has been entirely successful, is that of the Fiat 70 h.p. petrol tractor. This has been tried in competition with both locomobiles and ox-teams and has given such good results that it is now driving out both. Its greatest advantages are speed and lower operating costs. The maximum useful load handled may be taken at 30 tons. This would entail the presence of 18 drivers, one for each pair of oxen, and at least six men to be in attendance for applying the brakes and for assistance when on the difficult turns.

With the Fiat tractor only one driver is required and four men are quite sufficient to accompany the load over the difficult portions of the road. This means a saving of the labor of 19 men.

LENGTH IS SHORT

The overall length of the tractor being only 16 feet, no great difficulty is experienced in getting round the sharp hairpin turns, even when they are on a gradient of 20 percent. If the trailer, on which the greatest load is carried, cannot be taken round by direct haulage, the tractor first makes the turn and then pulls its trailer or trailers around by means of its engine-operated winch. In this way it is possible to get big blocks of marble from positions which would be altogether inaccessible to ox-teams, or which would entail the building of special roads at very considerable expense.

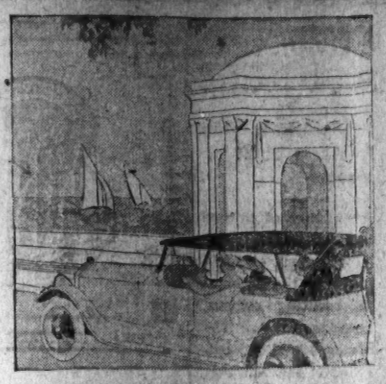
The petrol tractor employed for this work is a type produced before the war by the Fiat Company and employed very extensively during the war for the haulage of big guns. Its engine is a four cylinder vertical type of 130 by 200 mm. bore and stroke, developing 70 h.p. Except, of ourse, in the matter of dimensions, the general construction of the tractor follows that of the Fiat lorries. There are four speeds and reverse, and the final drive is by means of enclosed chains. While the front wheels are ordinary cast steel type fitted with solid rubber tires, the rear wheels are all-steel, with a diameter of 47 inches, and are designed to receive special creeper bands.

AN ENDLESS CHAIN

This really constitutes an endless chain with eight very broad links. They are fastened to studs on the circumference of the wheel, and travel round with it, enormously increasing the adherence and making it possible to travel over country which would be impassable without this device. On good roads these bands are not needed, but in the quarries they are always in service.

For work in such a district very close attention has to be paid to brakes. The foot brake operates on the transmission, and the rear wheel brakes are controlled by hand. In order to facilitate descents, the two rear wheel brakes can be operated simultaneously or independently. This is of great value when taking a sharp turn on a steep down grade.

Most of the load is carried on four wheel trailers, the tractor itself only receiving a useful load of 3½ tons. Over good, level roads the Fiat tractor can haul 100 tons, but in the quarries it is rarely that more than 30 tons are taken at one time. Such a load is generally distributed over two trailers.



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Hood makers will tell you that NEVERLEEK is remarkably fitted to fill their every requirement. The body of the material has flexibility that gives graceful, flowing lines; the surface possesses permanent richness and lustre.

Because of its proved quality, as well as for style and beauty, NEVERLEEK is the overwhelming choice of motor car manufacturers.

For re-covering used cars, NEVERLEEK is recommended by good hood makers everywhere. A hood of NEVERLEEK will add to the appearance and value of your car.

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BOUR-DAVIS	DU PONT	HUPMOBILE	MOORE	STANDARD
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CLEVELAND	ELGAR	KING	OWEN-MAGNETI	STEPHENS
CLYDE	FRANKLIN	KLINE	PAIGE (Essex,	STUTZ
COLUMBIA	GLIDE	LEXINGTON	Larchmont)	TEMPLAR
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Look them over every day—

A soft tire causes the walls of the casing to crack and become rim cut. Always keep them inflated to the specified pressure. It will pay you.

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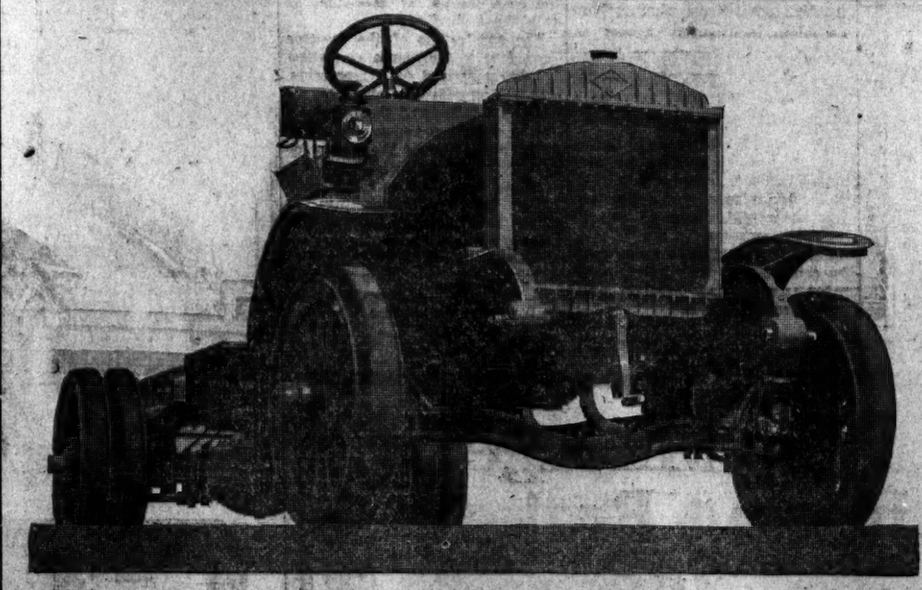

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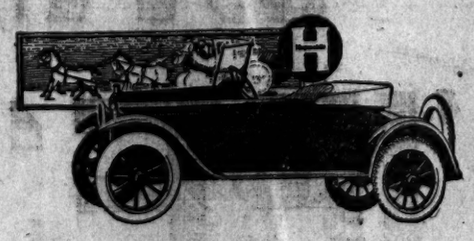


Comfort in the Hupmobile is a very positive quality. It can be measured in the car's extraordinary riding ease; its superb steadiness over all roads; in its pulling power and its wonderful performance.

Brief Specifications

Body Types—Five-seater touring car, two-seater roadster.
Wheelbase—112 inches, (2.84 m.)
Cylinders—Four, cast en bloc, removable head 3¼" bore x 5½" stroke, 83 x 140 mm.
Starting and Lighting—Electric—two unit system.
Ignition—High tension magneto.
Carburettor—Adjustable.
Fuel System—Vacuum feed.
Lubrication—Pressure system with pump.
Clutch—Dry disc type, 7 plates.
Tyres—815 x 105 mm. clincher or 32" x 4" straight side. Demountable rims.
Wheels—Wooden (Artillery type).
Color—Blue or gray body.

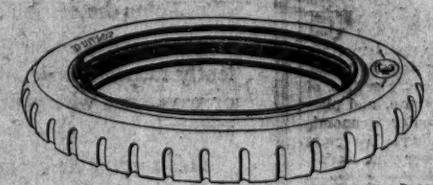
The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
125 Bubbling Well Road

Owning & Operating Eastern Garage, 4 Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Owning & Operating Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai.

Hupmobile

20% Discount

Until further notice, we are offering a discount of 20% off the prices shewn in our Motor Tyre Price List, dated May 15th, 1920



DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED
Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry
20 Kiukiang Road
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Pneumatic Tires Real Boon To Truck Industry

BY G. D. WILCOX

Never before in the history of the motor truck industry has any proposition presented itself which had greater possibilities than do pneumatic cord truck tires. Many years have been spent in the development of this tire, with the result that today we have a product fully beyond the experimental stage and meeting with great success in the truck tire field.

All the advantages of the pneumatic cord tire for trucks center around two fundamental qualities—cushioning and traction. Cushioning: reduction of truck repairs and truck depreciation; reduction in road damage. Traction: greater daily radius of operation; saving in fuel and oil.

CUSHIONING

Compressed air enclosed in cord tire construction provides the best cushion ever discovered for transportation purposes. It is the cushioning that evens truck action, that smooths its travel—not merely over bumpy going, but over the heavier rolling, rugged and stony roads. The result is a reduction of your repair bills, less time spent in costly lay-ups, less depreciation of truck, minimum breakage of fragile goods. The cushioning of the pneumatics show saving:

1 In trucks. 2 In hauling time. 3 In loads. 4 In roads. Owner records show the extent of the first three as follows:

"No repairs in eight months, formerly every month on solids."—U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

"Upkeep reduced 75 percent."—Joplin Hardware Co., Joplin, Mo.

"Upkeep less than half."—The Myer & Frank, department store, Portland, Ore.

"Saved 12 to 24 bottles every trip."—Price Bottling works, Price, Utah.

"Do not need to case up products (candy)."—Kived Bros, Springfield, Mass.

FARM SERVICE

"Reduced shrinkage of cattle shipped."—Edw. Shipporiet Scheding, Nev.

"Big saving in delicate plants."—Germain Feed & Plant Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

"Enables better prices on perishables."—Tart Bros Fruit Farm, Provo, Utah.

"Repairs in two years not greater than monthly when solids were used."—Smith's Dairy Farm, Aberdeen, Wash.

"Make profitable the marketing of fancy berries."—Elson Farm, Marshfield Hills.

In talking to those who haul fragile merchandise, such as glassware, and the like, the Westinghouse Glass Co. furnishes a good example of the cushioning qualities of these pneumatics: "The Chicago branch of this company conducted a test, covering a long period, in which it was determined the percentage of breakage in Mazda lamps transported by three different methods. Average breakage: By freight or express, 11 percent; by truck on solids, 15 percent; on pneumatic cords, 4 percent."

"Careful observations by highway engineers has shown that solid-tired trucks tend to increase the cost of highway upkeep, even on hard surface highways. On the other hand, trucks on pneumatic cord tires have no more effect than the lightest passenger tires."

"Also, the vibration of solid-tired trucks produce greater strain on bridges; trucks on pneumatics roll smoothly across, causing least jarring and shaking."

"As definite knowledge on this subject is accumulated, it is expected that the road effect of truck tires will develop into an important factor in determining the type of tires on most trucks used on our highways."

COMFORT TO DRIVER

"In no case should we overlook the driver as a factor in this situation. It has been found that truck drivers after riding on pneumatic cord tires have refused to work on trucks equipped with solids.

"Users report that the big pneumatic cord tires improve the working spirit of drivers, causing them to take more pride in their accomplishments and to be far more willing to work overtime if necessary. He is willing to give his pneumatic cord tires more care to keep them on his truck.

"The pneumatic cord tire has a broad wearing surface, plus a positive grip on ground surface. The non skid feature of the pneumatic cord tire enables uninterrupted travel through sand, snow, mud or on ice. Such conditions cause hard edge solids to slip and stall. Consequently the pneumatic-tired truck has greater earning power, for it can be used all year, in general service and off the road hauling particularly in farm service. Users records give a concrete idea of the traction advantages."

"Travel where trucks on solids will not go."—Dayton-Wright Aeroplane Co.

"Give traction in any weather."—Troy Garage, Troy, N. Y.

Make deliveries regardless of weather conditions."—F. W. Albrecht, Akron, N. Y.

"The only tires that can ran all winter."—C. H. Wilson, Utica, N. Y.

"Run 12 months; solids only four months of year."—Mont. Young, Duquesne, Utah.

"Navigate cranberry marshlands."—T. H. Rudd, Retreat, N. J.

"Go anywhere on the farm."—G. George, Rushville, Ind.

"Their traction alone in deep sand is worth the price."—Valdosta Motor Co., Valdosta, Ga.

GREATER DAILY RADIUS

"Trucks on pneumatic cord tires can maintain their usual rate of speed over rough sections on which solid-tired trucks must slow down."

"In addition, it has been noted that pneumatic-tired trucks cover more distance and carry more loads on good roads in a day. They enable the truck owners to cut down labor cost and unit mile cost while increasing the territory and number of customers served."

"In increasing the daily radius of operation pneumatic cord tires enable trucks to maintain their usual rate of speed most of the time. They do increase the minimum speed of trucks, and the average speed of units, formerly on solids, usually is considerably higher as a result. Cushioning and traction save that slowing down over bad stretches that is necessary on solid tires. Pneumatic-tired trucks are most active in traffic, quicker at the getway and sometimes squeeze in and out of tight loading and unloading spaces. Impossible for solids."

"Some users say that they handle twice as many loads, other that they do their hauling in half the time on these tires. Of course, when you figure comparisons between solids and pneumatics, charging against the solids the lay-up due to repairs and tie-ups due to bad weather, you may find that the pneumatics sometimes do 100, or 200 or 300 percent more hauling."

SAVING IN FUEL

"The high resiliency and easy rolling qualities, experience proves reduces the fuel and oil consumption with pneumatic cord tire equipment. It has been noticed there is lest variation in the amount of fuel consumption over bad and good roads. This fluctuates greatly in solid-tire trucks."

ESSEX MOTOR IS VERY SMALL ONE

"The general demand of the motoring public for greater economy without the sacrifice of power, endurance or comfort is the greatest factor behind the announcement of the Indianapolis speedway that the 500-mile race in 1920 would be for cars of 183 cubic inches displacement," said the Essex representative.

"The Indianapolis announcement followed the action of French officials in cutting down the engine sizes of cars to be entered in the grand prix. The previous limit at Indianapolis was 300 inches and the reduction is intended to foster greater efficiency in passenger cars along the lines exemplified by the Essex.

"The record of the Essex is proof of what may be accomplished along these lines. The Essex motor is only 29 inches in length over all, and the piston displacement is 179 inches. Nevertheless, due to its advanced design, it develops more than 56 horse power. Thus it obtains greater economy through lighter weight without sacrificing power, performance or endurance.

"As the history of automobile development is largely due to the experience gained in racing, it is only natural that the Essex should have gained world-wide fame for the endurance and speed of their cars. Built in the Hudson factory in Detroit, the Essex is the perfect development of years of successful achievement the building fine motor automobiles. The result is an advanced type of efficiency, performance and comfort.

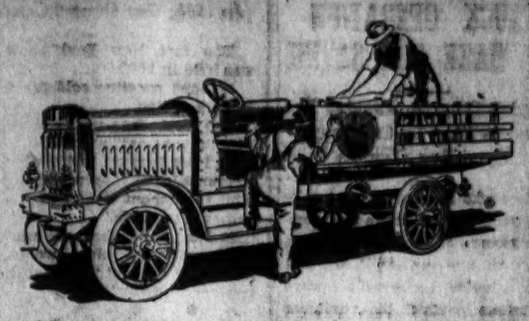
"For years the tendency has been toward a car of this character. This is graphically illustrated by speedway requirements in recent years. Most of unlimited piston displacement. In 1911 and 1912 cars were limited to 600 inches, which was further reduced to 450 inches in 1913 and 1914. The standard for 1915, 1916 and 1919 was 300 inches.

"This shows the constant search for greater lightness and economy combined with performance and endurance. These results have been achieved in the Essex through perfect balance, which eliminates destructive vibration and thus lengthens the life of the car and by an improved design of the gas passages which makes possible the utilisation of every drop of fuel fed to the engine.

"The result is a car of long life, light enough to be the most economical in upkeep and with such a tremendous reserve of power that the trouble of changing gears is almost eliminated."

TRACTORS IN INDIA

India has just held its first agricultural tractor trials at Nagpur, under the auspices of the Central Provinces. The entrants comprised firms from England, Italy and America. In this competition the first prize, a gold medal, was secured by the Fiat tractor. This machine has now won first prizes in every competition in which it has taken part, in places as wide apart as India, Buenos-Ayres, England, Italy, France, and Belgium.



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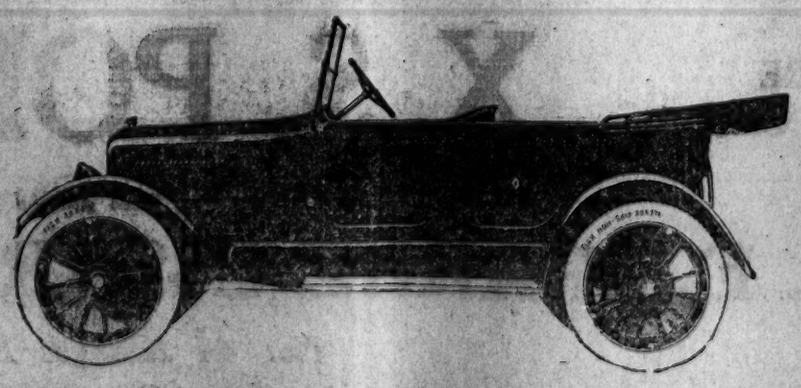
ensuring the acme of comfort in motoring, is secured by the use of this large car luxury on a meduim size light car. These springs protect the mechanism of the car, thereby effecting a great saving in upkeep expense. The light weight of the car means less petrol and oil consumption and longer tyre mileage.



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COST RECORDS ON TRUCK OPERATION MAKE FOR SAVING

Keeping Data On Running Expenses Way To Cut Down Operating Charges

Those who operate motor trucks are finding that accurate and complete records of the running costs of trucks are proving more and more valuable in revealing ways and means by which the maximum results may be obtained from the transportation units.

"The Packard Motor Car Company, of New York, has found that the National Standard Truck Cost System is the first complete and impartial method for determining what each truck actually costs per ton mile of transporation," says Leo J. Eastman, president of the company. "This system not only considers wages, gasoline, oil and tires, but includes repairs and depreciation.

"Packard owners," says M. Eastman, "are realising substantial savings by the use of this system. A case in point is that of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, of New Brunswick, N. J. On the basis of the savings realised by the use of the system this company has made it a permanent part of the business.

"Records covering the operation of a Packard truck of four tons' capacity for twelve months, from February 1, 1919, to January 31, 1920, show that the gasoline consumption was so improved on this truck that it was making about three times as many miles per gallon of gasoline in January, 1920, as in February, 1919. This improvement was gradual throughout the twelve months period.

"The time required to load the truck was reduced from twenty-one minutes to fourteen minutes. The cost per ton of transportation decreased almost half and the cost per ton mile showed a similar saving.

"Figures on the operation of more than 1,700 motor trucks which were entered in the 1919 truck operating efficiency test conducted by the Packard Motor Car Company, in which all records were kept on the national standard truck cost system, show that during the first six months of the contest an average saving of 10 percent in gasoline consumption was accomplished.

"Think what this saving would be in dollars and cents on every thousand trucks. This economy would soon mount up into real money. With transportation by motor truck becoming more and more a vital part of the nation's transportation system, the value of making use of all money-saving methods is easily seen. Impartial judge who have studied these results declare that the Packard Motor Car Company has done a great service to the automotive industry by showing what can be accomplished by the use of accurate cost operating systems."

First Motor Show Was Held In 1900; Gas Once 6 Cents

The first New York show was held in 1900.

In 1898 gasoline sold for 6 cents a gallon.

The first four-cylinder car was brought out in 1900.

In 1896 Barnum and Bailey announced that they would exhibit throughout the country a "horseless vehicle."

In July, 1898, the news was given out that a plant would be built to turn out "one motor carriage a week."

* * *

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Chauncey Depew and John Jacob Astor were judges of the second automobile run to be held in this country.

In 1896 there were only four automobiles in the United States.

The first long distance tour was made from Cleveland to New York. It took from July 28 to August 7.

The first transcontinental run was made from Cleveland to New York and took over two months, from May 23 to July 26.

* * *

In March, 1897, in a New York paper, a writer described his first motor car ride as follows:

"In search of a new sensation I went yesterday and rode in a horseless carriage.

"I dreamed once that I walked down Fifth Avenue in my pajamas in the full tide of the afternoon promenade and almost died with shame before I awoke. Yesterday I had something of the same feeling as I sat there and felt myself pushed forward into the very face of grinning, staring, and sometimes peering, New York."

About Rims

There are in general use today three basic types of rims, the fixed clincher, the demountable clincher and the straight side. There are variations of these, such as the universal, which is side ring type, convertible from straight side to clincher merely by reversing the side ring. The fixed clincher type is used on only one make of car, the Ford, and the writer understands that the greater part of the present production is going to come through with demountables. The demountable clincher is used to some extent and is an excellent type. It is simply an ordinary clincher rim, with which soft bead clincher tires are used, but instead of being fixed to the wheel the rim is held in place by means of the usual lugs. The split rim is the type generally used for straight side tires. This type is traversely split and the ends are locked together so that there is no possibility of them coming apart. The universal rim is fitted with a detachable side ring by means of which it may be made to accommodate either straight side or clincher tires.

The automobile owner of today using split rims finds the greatest difficulty in mounting and in demounting tires, especially after the rims have been in use for some time and rust has set in the locking device. Also the rim may be slightly out of shape, or, if not when the tire is demounted, when it is ready to be put back on. The makeshift method of forcing a split rim into position is to use a lifting jack and two blocks of wood. One block is placed under the jack and one above while the jack is lying on the floor inside of the rim. Operation of the jack then spreads the rim. In doing this the blocks must be so placed that the pressure is properly distributed, otherwise the ends of the rim will not properly come together.

An error often made with one type of rim is in getting the locking means to overlap the wrong way. This may seem like an impossible error for an owner to make, but I have seen it made very frequently. When a rim cannot be forced in place with a normal amount of pressure it will do little good to hammer away sufficiently to bend the rim. It only makes matters worse. If an owner finds great difficulty in operating the rims, it is suggested that he use one of the numerous types of rim expanding tools, designed especially for split rims. One of the best designs grips the clinch firmly and pulls the rim ends apart when the tire is being demounted and pushes them together when mounting is done. This uses a rack and handle control and is operated like a jack. Another type employs a turnbuckle in the middle. The accessory shops handle various types, some of which are collapsible, and in that condition may be placed in a door pocket.

Drivers who are observing have no doubt remarked about the car ahead having a wabbling wheel and also the frequency with which wabbling wheels are seen. Half the cases are not due to the wheel at all, but to the rim, which is not firmly secured in position. This may be due to loose, worn lugs, one or more lugs not in place, a worn felloe top or a bad rim. No matter what the cause, the tire on that wheel wears rapidly and the owner should correct the trouble.

Rim lugs give a lot of trouble, some because they never can be tightened in place, others because they always squeak. The ordinary lug on cheap cars does not last long before it gives trouble. The owner may cover the lug with a piece of leather or shim it, but usually loseness sets in and the rim squeaks. If the owner wishes to get new lugs he may well invest in the type which cannot be lost from the wheel. This lug has the nut in combination and the two parts are permanently attached to the wheel. This type does not squeak as much as the regular design.

The rims themselves should always be free from rust, and to avoid an excessive accumulation which "freezes" the tire in place and makes operation difficult (especially the side ring type) it is suggested that the rims be painted with graphite or kept well protected by some other paint.

MOTORISTS WILL CAMP THIS YEAR IN MANY PLACES

Touring With Tent Outfits Good Way Of Seeing Country

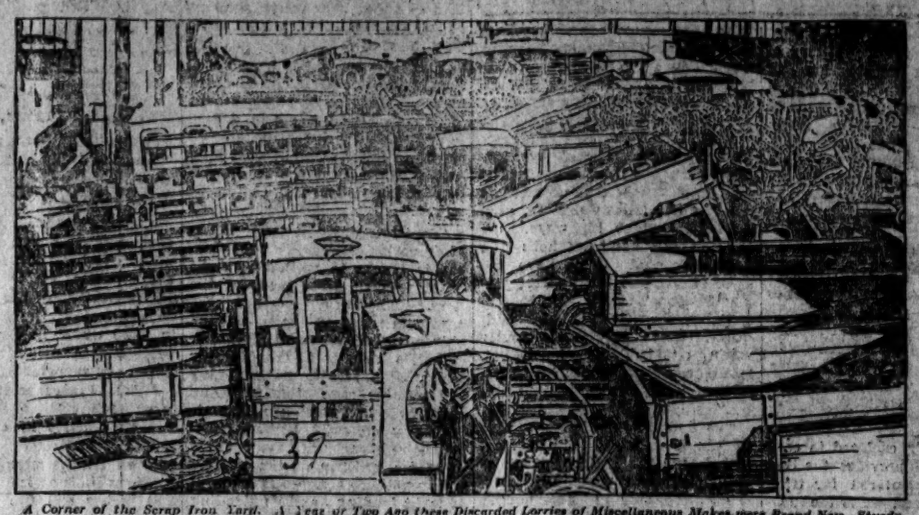
Writing in the March number of American Motorist on the growth of motor car camping, increasing establishment of municipal camp sites and the mutual advantages thereof, A. L. Westgard, field representative of the A. A. A., says:

"During the past summer the city of Walla Walla, Wash., entertained 2,791 motor car parties in the free camping grounds set aside for their use by the municipality. It is claimed that these tourists spent about $50,000 a month with the city's merchants and that forty-six parties located permanently in the city or the immediate vicinity.

"At Springville, Ariz., 6,068 cars registered during the last season. No estimate is giving as to the amount the occupants of these cars spent in the community, but it is safe to say that it was at least $100,000.

"The West, however, did not have a tight monopoly on this traffic of motor car campers. Along the highways of the East, in the lake region, the Adirondack and the Catskill mountains of New York, on the hillsides and summits of the Green and White mountains of New England, the Blue Ridge of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the Appalachian Mountain range as far as Georgia; yes, among the palms of Florida and on the plains of Texas, everywhere thousands of camp fires glittered nightly during the last year.

"As for the coming season all signs point to a tremendous movement of automobile tourists over the nation's highways and byways. This is as it should be. There is no greater antidote for ignorance than the modern automobile and because this antidote is 'easy to take' it will be generally partaken of in liberal doses, thus promoting health and pleasure at the same time that it furnishes a broad and general education."



A Corner of the Scrap Iron Yard. A Year or Two Ago these Discarded Lorries of Miscellaneous Makes were Brand New, Sturdy Looking, with every Indication of Long Life and Good Service. Today, on the Scrap Heap, a Total Loss.

Whose is the Responsibility

JAMES J. HILL, "the empire builder," once told one of his purchasing agents: "It is more important to know how to spend money wisely than to save it."

The man who tries to save by buying motor lorries at an *arbitrary price* has missed the point of this advice.

PACKARD Lorries are built on a *cost per ton mile basis*—not assembled to fit a price.

All the parts of the Packard Lorry are designed in the Packard factories. The factor of service is the same in each.

STEEL parts, *heat-treated* by the exclusive Packard process, are *stronger* than the average by 35,000 to 62,000 pounds to the square inch.

The Packard Company alone has established one *basic design* for lorries—carried through its whole series of *six different sizes.*

Too often the man who lets a "saving" of £100 dictate his choice of a lorry finds his first year's *depreciation* alone swallows up his saving *and more.*

BUT not one Packard Lorry has ever been discarded because it wore out.

Packard assumes *responsibility* for the great loads to be carried—high speeds to be run—rough roads to be met—and human failings to be discounted.

The Packard Company, now as always, is building lorries to provide *net cost transportation.*

After 14 years of service, Packard Lorries are working as well and as economically as when first purchased.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

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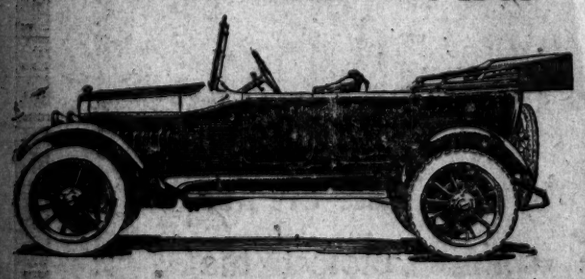

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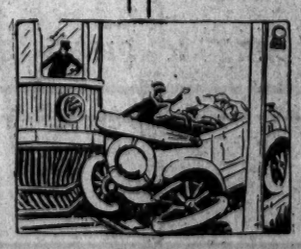

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The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1920

ENGLAND BEATS SCOTLAND, 5-4

Winners Overplayed Near Interval But Stage Great Comeback

BAGPIPES ENLIVEN CROWD

Wales Is Season's Champion In International Soccer Matches

INTERNATIONAL TABLE

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Wales	3	1	0	2	4
Scotland	3	1	2	0	3
England	3	1	1	1	3
Ireland	3	0	2	1	2

Manchester, April 11.—Whatever truth there may be in the assertion that the Englishman takes his pleasures sadly, I am afraid the same cannot be said of the average Scot.

Without the Caledonians there would have been little enthusiasm before the start on the ground of The Wednesday Club, Sheffield, yesterday, when England and Scotland fought yet another battle of Association football.

They make a lot of these International affairs across the Border, and crowds of "canny" Scots made the journey into Yorkshire, and did not forget to let you know they were there either. With their tam-o'-shanters and bagpipes they presented a most animated appearance, and their instruments fairly made the welkin ring.

Near me sat a hero of many International games in the English colors, and as he looked on the scene from the press stand it made one wonder what he thought of it all. I refer to none other than Steve Bloomer, who, instead of being there to be criticised, was present in the capacity of a critic!

I noticed he cheered England as they first appeared in a downpour of rain, but the shout of the crowd was nothing to that which Scotland received.

THE TEAMS:

England: Hardy (Aston Villa), goal; Longworth (Liverpool) and Pennington (West Bromwich Albion) (capt.), backs; Ducat (Aston Villa), McCall (Preston North end), and Grimsdell (Tottenham Hotspur), halfbacks; Wallace (Aston Villa), Kelly (Burnley), Cock (Chelsea), Morris (West Bromwich Albion), and Quantrill (Derby County), forwards.

Scotland: Campbell (Liverpool), goal; McNair (Celtic) and Blair (Sheffield Wednesday), backs; Bowie (Glasgow Rangers), Low (Newcastle United), and Gordon (Glasgow Rangers), half-backs; Donaldson (Bolton Wanderers), Miller (Liverpool), Wilson (Dunfermline Athletic), Paterson (Leicester City), and Troupe (Dundee), forwards.

Referee: Mr. W. T. Dougray, Scotland.

The ground was in a shocking state, the heavy nature of it being perhaps in Scotland's favor, though the visitors' goal was the first to be in danger, Wallace beating Blair as the latter hesitated. The center was well taken by Morris, whose shot, however, was wide.

However, Scotland exerted great efforts after this, but nine minutes from the start Cock passed the ball on to Wallace, who beat Blair, and lifted the ball back for Cock to score the opening goal.

A GREAT FIVE MINUTES

This was only the beginning of a very sensational five minutes. After 11 minutes' Troup made a magnificent center, which Pennington misjudged, and Miller was left with no one to beat except Hardy. The goalkeeper advanced to narrow the angle, but Miller made no mistake.

Three minutes later Kelly made a brilliant run on the English right, and finished with a tremendous ground shot, which Campbell could only push out to Quantrill, and the latter gave England the lead. Low making a last dying effort to prevent the ball passing into the net.

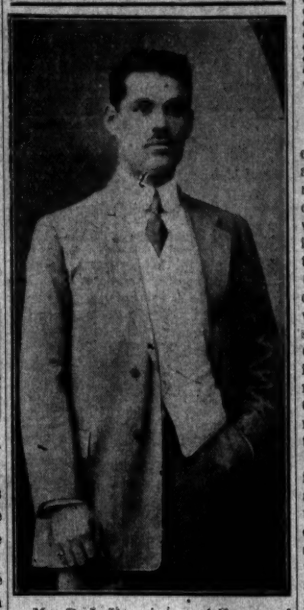
The game was thrilling to a degree, and Scotland had again not long to wait for an equaliser, for Troup once more centering finely. Wilson hooked the ball over Hardy's head, though the goalkeeper was apparently deceived, the ball appearing to touch Pennington in transit.

The pace slackened towards the interval, but Scotland, playing the better football, took the lead for the first time in 35 minutes, Troup beating Longworth for speed and sending across to Donaldson, who came with a wet sail and beat Hardy for the third time.

England was altogether overplayed towards the interval, and just before the whistle sounded

(Continued on Page 2)

Crack Rifle Shot



Mr. R. J. Ito winner of the grand aggregate in this year's annual tournament of the Shanghai Rifle Association.

Mr. R. J. Ito, of the A-1 Class, Shanghai Rifle Association, and winner of the grand aggregate in the year's annual rifle meeting, is a director of Kaiyosha Company, a Japanese firm engaged in shipping, wharf and warehouse business. He is about 35 years old, and first came to Shanghai from Kobe, Japan, some 7 years ago.

He joined the S.V.C. Japanese Co. in the summer of 1918. Previous to that time he had never had any experience with rifles whatsoever. Shortly after he joined the Shanghai Rifle Association and was placed in "D" Class. At the Spring meeting of 1919, he took nearly all the prizes for his class, and was therefore immediately raised to "A" Class. From January of this year he was transferred to the highest, or the A-1 Class.

The rifle which was used in the competition was a match rifle of the Lee-Enfield make, with aperture sight.

SHANGHAI WINS FROM HELENA

Sailors Are Defeated When They Enter Contest With Local Team

Shanghai's American baseball team yesterday defeated the team from the U. S. S. Helena by a score of 17 to 0. The weather was bad and the play was slow but the Shanghai players turned out in good form and gave an interesting exhibition. The sailors made a brave try for the honors in the contest but were outclassed.

Tackette and Baker did the heaving for the Sailors. Gill pitched the game for Shanghai, Merrill substituted for Porterfield at second for the Shanghai team in the sixth. Stovall replaced Tinkham at left in the same inning.

The Box Score:

Helena	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Tackette, p.	4	0	1	0	1	1
Jennings, lf., ...	3	0	0	1	0	1
Keaton, cf., ...	4	0	1	0	0	0
Gage, 2b, ...	4	0	3	5	0	1
McKeehnan, ss, .	4	0	0	1	3	3
Lawler, 3b, ...	3	0	0	2	0	3
Collins, rf, ...	3	0	0	0	0	2
Frost, lb, ...	3	0	1	2	0	0
Valley, c, ...	3	0	1	1	1	0
Baker, p, ...	1	0	0	0	1	1
Totals ...	32	0	7	12	6	12

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hopkins, lf, ...	5	1	1	1	0	1
Ladd, 3b, ...	6	4	2	1	1	1
Bills, ss, ...	6	1	1	1	2	0
Wilhoit, 1b, ...	5	2	3	9	0	1
Smith, cf, ...	6	3	2	0	0	0
Porterfield, 2b, (Merrill)	6	1	3	2	4	0
Bradley, c, ...	3	1	1	2	0	0
Tinkham, lf, ...	3	0	1	0	0	0
Stovall, lf, ...	2	1	0	0	0	0
Gill, p, ...	5	2	2	1	0	0
Totals ...	47	16	16	17	7	3

Summary—Earned Runs, Shanghai 8, Three base hits, Hopkins, Gage, First on Balls off Tackette 2, Baker 2, Gill 2; Left on base Shanghai 15, Sailors 7, Wild pitches Tackette 1; First on errors Shanghai 7, Sailors 1; two base hits Wilhoit 2, Gill 1, Ladd 1; struck out by Tackette 5, Baker 0, Gill 9. Double plays Porterfield to Bliss to Wilhoit. Hit by pitcher Ladd, Tinkham, Gill.

DOMINO Joins The Quest Society

SEEKING THE NAKED TRUTH!

BY DOMINO

The Quest Society having finished for the season their efforts to arrive at the Naked Truth (pardon me) and to solve the many difficulties with which this poor old world of ours is confronted, were invited by the beneficent autocrat that rules The Land of Dreams, (a place noted for the absence of customs and manners) to pay a visit and listen to the opinions of some of the inhabitants there. Only just in time did the American shipping board release a number of ships, and it was the Chairman, Ajay Hewa, who managed to commandeer one of them for the perilous voyage.

Nothing of note occurred during the journey, but on their arrival in The Land of Dreams the visitors were struck with the excellent state of the roads. It seems that a civic league had taken the matter in hand ages ago and that having abolished ricshaws, brothers' traps and pedestrians had hit upon a device whereby specially constructed cars would take the traveler just where he would, and to overcome the difficulty of careless chauffeurs a star garage had taken out a patent by which all you had to do was to write the name and address of your destination on the self starter and the machine did not rest.

On inquiry it was found that houses were to let in abundance and that all the hotels, being owned by one man, lowered their rates to such a figure that they were almost paying the guests to stop there. All the rooms had telephones but operators had no place in the system. Marconi had sold an invention to the place, and all that one had to do was to think of a number, double it, divide it by two and you were through.

The country was at absolute peace. Strikes were unknown. There had been one or two states, notably Mireland, Vexico and Bolshivand that gave trouble but they were quickly overcome by the simple method of submerging them absolutely for twenty-four hours and then peopling them afresh.

The first conference to which the Questies were invited proved a great success. None of the visitors were allowed to speak; all had to listen. Seated around the table were Shakespeare, Kipling, Longfellow, Bobbie Burns Wordsworth, Lord Macauley, and Mr. Jiggs.

The first to speak was Rudyard Kipling and his subject was "Dry America" I quote him:

"You may talk of gin and beer
When you're quartered safe out here,
But in the U.S.A. they haven't got it.
You haven't beer or porter
You just quench your thirst with water
As for your Little Mary, it will rot it!
Now in China's sunny clime
Where you blighters serve your time
A-dabbling with Exchange and things that's worse—
You've got a tasty brew,
I've often had a few,
It was mixed with Scotch and soda—soda thin
There was gin, gin, gin,
A little Angostura you put in,
Hi, slippy you'll allow
Water get it—don't know how—
For Gawd sake get a Whiskey, Gunga Din."

* * *

Wordsworth who had not the faintest idea what his words were worth then addressed the meeting on the housing problem and here are the pathetic lines with which he appealed to the listeners.

"I want a little cottage, sir
And a place to lay my head,
A simple mess of pottage, sir,"
I to the landlord said

* * *

The landlord had a lordly air
And he was richly clad
He said "I'll make an offer fair"—
His offer drove me mad.

* * *

"Children and live stock, married man,
How many may you be?"
"How many? seven in all," I said.
He wondering looked at me.

* * *

"And where are they, I pray you tell?"
The landlord asked of me.
"Two of them at Kalee dwell
And two at Astor be.

* * *

"And two live down in Yangtszepoo
The other's just a mouse
The wife, and I appeal to you
To find us all a house."

"I'll not be mean, the grass is green,"
The landlord then replied,
"Like thousands more since the Great War
You'd better live outside."

* * *

Lord Macauley insisted on having a hearing and recited an ancient lay which had nothing to do with Rome. His discourse was on the high cost of living. He spoke with great feeling for it appeared he had been asked to come from God's own country to work in a ricshaw garage, and that each month his compradore order did not tally with the chits he had signed, so he quit. But again let him speak for himself.

"A flesher of the new cut
By all that's blue he swore
That such a goodly joint of beef
He'd never seen before.
By all that's blue he swore it
And butchers never lie
And so I softly asked the price
(I thought about the price of rice)
To take it home to try.

* * *

With sorrow and with weeping
My family I told
That 'You must all go dinnerless,
Meat's worth its weight in gold
And sugar, all that I can buy
Is just this single bit.'
Then young and old in circle
Anticipated it.

* * *

With smiles of glee the tailor
His clothes saw dearer grow;
He asked me then to pay the bill
Twas hard to turn the blow.

* * *

When the broker buys his motor,
The landlord buys the moon;
The poor man smells his bloater
As sad as any loon.

* * *

Then do his thoughts turn sadly
To times when things were sold
At prices like they used to be
In the brave days of old."

* * *

Bobbie Burns, hearing the subject of prices being discussed, jumped to his feet and said he wished to associate himself with Rudyard Kipling in denouncing Pussyfoot Johnson's campaign. He said:

"Gin a body meet a body—
Have a little rye;
Gin a body treat a body
On a juice? say I—
Ilk a glassie makes you gladdie,
Twa gie me say I
Then all the lads they smile at me
And come and have some rye."

* * *

Perhaps the most interesting figure in that august assembly was that of Mr. Jiggs. When he rose to speak everyone was on the tip toe of excitement. He spoke feelingly on the subject of wives. He admitted they were necessary but not nearly as necessary as all that. He regretted he was unable to place his experiences before them in verse, but if they would admit him he would call in a rhymester of the times who would do duty for him. So I did Father's job, I noticed that Shakespeare was visibly affected and impressed with the beauty of my lines:

"Maggie had a sweetheart once
The Count of the Casino,
Eloped with him—then for some months
Had really quite a beano,
And Mr. Jiggs night after night
At Dinty Moore's was—rather!
Then came the whack
His wife came back
And the blow almost killed Father!"

* * *

Longfellow then rose sadly and told the Questers that he had lost Hiawatha, and that visiting the wicked world in search of her he accidentally found himself at a place known by the name of Carlton. There he found many strange women with clothes that did not entirely cover them, in fact almost the Naked Truth which the Questers were seeking. But let him speak for himself:

"There among the folk assembled
To the sound of flutes and fiddles
To the sound of drums and cymbals
Rose the handsome and the ugly
And began their mystic dances.
First they danced a one step measure,
Every pair a different gesture,
In and out among the tables
Bumping here and pushing ever
Clutching each like to a panther,
Then more swift and still more swiftly
Whirling, spinning round in circles,
Leaping o'er the floor like kittens
Through the night and until morning
Everyone a trifle crazy—
There with Louie smiling happy
Did I find my Hiawatha."

Jack Johnson Keeps In Trim In Mexico

A unique training stunt which Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion of the world, has added to his repertoire while keeping in condition in Mexico. A horse attached to each of his powerful arms, Jack gives the word and both horses pull. Despite his forty years the former champion successfully pits his strength against that of the horses.

This photograph was taken right across the United States-Mexico border line at Calexico, Cal. It is reported that the former champion will shortly surrender to the United States authorities, in which event he will be sent to Chicago to face charges of alleged violation of the Mann Act.

Eight years ago, while at the height of his pugilistic career, the giant negro jumped his bail in Chicago and disappeared. Since that time misfortune upon misfortune has befallen him. He quickly ran through his fortune, estimated at close to half a million, and then came the fight with Jess Willard at Havana. After losing the championship he drifted all over Europe, shunted about from country to country, until at last he found a refuge in Spain.

Recently he made his appearance in Mexico and during his stay there has taken part in several bouts. Reports from Mexico, however, said that the ex-champion was but a shadow of his former self. In the photograph Johnson appears to be in good condition.

At The Theaters

AT THE ISIS

The most exciting endings of the two great serials, "The Red Glove" and "Bound and Gagged" will be screened at the Isis starting tomorrow.

Tonight, Marie Osbourne, the Pathe little actress, will star in "A Daughter of the West," a five-part photo play, Pathe's American news and the one reel comedy, "It's a Hard Life," featuring "Snub" Pollard, will also be screened.

For matinee today, the 15th and the 16th episodes of "The Red Glove" and the 8th and the 9th episodes of "Bound and Gagged" will be produced.

The Isis management also announces the program of next Thursday, the presentation of the Harvard Prize play, "Common Clay" and the coming of "The Black Secret," starring Pearl White.

It is estimated that more than five million persons have witnessed the stage presentation of "Common Clay," by Cleves Kinkead and produced by A. H. Woods, under whose management it ran for a full year in New York, with Jane Cowl in the stellar role.

Mr. Woods' screen production of this powerful romance with all the facilities that the camera offers for broader and more realistic treatment, will, it is said, appeal even more profoundly than the play itself. A specially selected cast of players, including such well-known names as Mary Alden, W. E. Lawrence, Helen Dunbar, Andrew Arbuckle, John Barrows, John H. Cossar, Fred Goodwins and Easter Walters appear in it. They give a flawless performance in the seven-reel Pathe Special, which will be shown at the Isis Theater on Thursday.

"The Black Secret," known as the serial of a thousand sensations, will run at the Isis for the first time in China. The play's author is Robert W. Chambers, the favorite romantic writer.

AT THE APOLLO

"The Merry Widow," the charming musical comedy by Franz Lehar will be produced under the auspices of the Literary and Art Society tonight at the Apollo. Miss Milich, Mrs. Barzeva and Miss Belikovitch will take part together with a bevy of beautiful chorus girls.

Today's matinee program will feature Mary Osborne in "The Voice of Destiny" and the trans-Atlantic serial picture, "Elmo the Mighty." Miss Hazel Boyd, the original Charlie Chaplin, and Mr. Willis West, as Abie Cohen, will appear in their best songs, dances and patter.

Beginning Monday night, Miss Boyd and Mr. West will give their farewell program. Other attractions will include the Triangle comedy in five parts, "The Sudden Gentleman," starring William Desmond and Mary McIvor.

The Apollo announces the screening Thursday night of Will Roger in "Jubilo," an appealing characterization of the modern hobo.

AT THE OLYMPIC

George M. Cohen's mystery farce, "Seven Keys to Baldpate" will be presented at the Olympic this afternoon at the matinee attraction together with Mack Sennett's comedy, "The Kitchen Lady."

AT THE TOWA

Japanese Drama, Charlie Chaplin and the 11th and 12th episodes of "The Red Glove" will be the new program of the Towa Cinema Theater today.

Bright Folly Is Winner Of Derby Cup At Kiangwan

Dividends First Day Of Sixty-Fifth Meeting Above Average—Big Crowd Turns Out

Bright Folly won the Derby Cup, fifth race of yesterday's card at Kiangwan, from a field of eighteen starters. A big crowd was out for the opening day of the sixty-fifth meeting and the general character of the racing was up to expectations with dividends running above average through the day. The track was heavy from recent rains and the hope is held for hot sunshine today to dry out the course for tomorrow's races.

The Derby Cup was not particularly spectacular. The big field got away with difficulty after a long series of false starts and all the way round into the final stretch the ponies held well together. The final trial developed into a struggle between Bright Folly, Co-operation and Setchfield and in the finish Bright Folly led by three-quarters of a length. Setchfield was second a length and a half ahead of Co-operation.

A wonderful finish was witnessed in The Dewhurst Stakes, the third race, in which Victory Star and Churchill raced a dead heat for first place with Ivanhoe finishing third, less than a neck behind. The three ponies ended the struggle in beautiful formation three abreast.

In the Claremont Plate, tenth race, Mr. H. Tomono was thrown from Motorist at the start, but was not injured. The riderless pony stayed with the field all the way around into the finish. Sir Lamerock won the race.

The summary of events follows:

1.—The C. G. H. Race.—Value $300, 2nd pony, $125, 3rd pony, $100. For China ponies that have not won more than three races. To be ridden by Chinese gentlemen.—One and a quarter miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Lansing's ches Oldsmobile (Mr. D. S. Li)	154—1
Mr. A. S. Yih's white Persimmon (Mr. H. F. Hu)	165—2
Mr. Yale's grey Little Nephew, late Possum (Mr. A. S. Yih)	153—3

Also ran: Little Nemo (Mr. L. F. Soong), Wistful (Mr. H. W. Ip), Ladis (Mr. P. C. Wu), Yellow Paper (Mr. L. Sih).

Won by a neck; ¾ length.

Time—2:49.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $34.10 for place, 1st $10.50; 2nd $12.10; 3rd $10.80.

Cash sweep—1st 107, 2nd 273, 3rd 238. Unplaced—308, 250, 215 and 138.

2.—The May Plate.—Value $300, 2nd pony, $125, 3rd pony, $100. For all China ponies.—Three-quarter mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss's ch. Loganfield (Mr. Heard)	152—1
Mr. Risk's grey Co-Insurance (Mr. Crokam)	159—2
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Play Thing (Mr. D. S. Li)	155—3

Also ran: White Diamond (Mr. T. U. Yih), Kowloon (Mr. L. F. Soong), Eastern Star (Mr. Harper), Full House (Mr. J. Liou), The Heron (Mr. W. Hill), Niblick (Mr. J. K. Brand), Soft Thing late Bythe (Mr. R. Moon), Victoria (Mr. Brennan), Oronoco (Mr. H. W. Ip), Wilson (Mr. Knoll), The Dean (Mr. Rowe), Trustland (Mr. H. F. Hu), Red Sea (Mr. A. S. Yih), Sir Victor (Mr. Bremner), Golden Feather (Mr. Dalgliesh), The Kangani (Mr. J. A. Hayes).

Won by ½ length; 1½ lengths.

Time—1:31 2-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $16.60; for place, 1st $8.20; 2nd $10.70; 3rd $39.50.

Cash sweep—1st 226, 2nd 352, 3rd 323. Unplaced—379, 47, 289, 341, 376, 196, 51, 133, 305, 263, 125, 71, 30, 39, 386 and 130.

3.—The Dewhurst Stakes.—Value $300, 2nd pony, $125, 3rd pony, $100. For griffins of 1920.—One and a quarter miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Tucksong's ches. Victory Star (Mr. W. Hill)	152—1*
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's ches Churchill (Mr. Knoll)	155—1*
Mr. Foh Sing's black Ivanhoe (Mr. H. F. Hu)	152—3

Also ran: Live Wire (Mr. Harper), Beating (Mr. D. S. Li), Conqueror (Mr. Heard), Victor (Mr. J. B. Manley), Spartan King (Mr. J. K. Brand), Barlin (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Cuckfield (Mr. R. Moon), Jaunty Jack (Mr. Graygrigge), Hongkong Chief (Mr. Bremner), Yoshino (Mr. J. Liou), Guldborg (Mr. Crokam).

*Dead Heat; a neck.

Time—2:45 3-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $13.70, $36.70; for place, 1st $23.50; 2nd $11.50; 3rd $74.50.

Cash sweep—1st 44, 172; 3rd 50. Unplaced—487, 65, 40, 272, 425, 2, 165, 202, 481, 237 and 393.

4.—The Great Eastern Plate.—Value $300, 2nd pony, $125, 3rd pony, $100. For China ponies.—One and a quarter miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss's grey Winsome Dahlia (Mr. Heard)	150—1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's gr. The Eagle, late Guiding Star (Mr. W. Hill)	163—2
Messrs. Foh Sing's dun Yellow Diamond (Mr. H. F. Hu)	155—3

Also ran: The Pioneer, late Specialist (Mr. L. F. Soong), Rouble (Mr. Sleap), Triumph (Mr. Knoll), Fairylight (Mr. Hulthen).

Won by 1½ lengths; three lengths.

Time—2:46 1-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $12.20; for place, 1st $6.80; 2nd $7.90; 3rd $16.20.

Cash sweep—1st 181, 2nd 371, 3rd 201. Unplaced—208, 238, 231 and 427.

5.—The Derby Cup.—Value $3,000, 2nd pony, $600, 3rd pony, $300. For griffins of 1920.—One and a half miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Leaf's dun Bright Folly (Mr. J. K. Brand) ...	158—1

(Continued on Page 2)

JUNK HOLDS UP RACE AT HENLI

Craft Steers Across Course And Wrecks Chance Of American Crew

WEATHER IS NEUTRAL

Excellent Oarsmanship Marks First Day's Racing In River Regatta

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Griffin Fours: 1 Ford; 2 Krygsman; 3 Atkinson.
Time: 5m. 29 2-5s. (¾ mile).

International Fours: 1 Denmark; 2 Scotland; 3 America; 4 England.
Time: 10m. 5s. (1½ miles).

Griffin Pairs: 1 Ford; 2 Atkinson; 3 Rasmussen; 4 Krygsman.
Time: 6m. 10 4-5 (¾ mile).

Junior Sculls: 1 Andersen; 2 Saunders.
Time: 8m. 1s. (1 mile).

In spite of the counter-attractions such as "A" Company's Rifle Meeting and the Races at Kiangwan, the Regatta at Henli was well attended yesterday, and a still larger crowd is expected today.

The weather in the earlier part of the morning seemed none too propitious and it was difficult to foretell whether the rain or the sunshine would get the verdict. Eventually, however, the result was a draw and while there was no brilliant sunshine such as has graced former functions of this kind at Henli, at all events no rain fell, and the slightly overclouded skies were a boon to the active competitors. It was an excellent day for rowing, no wind at all obtaining, and this combined with the careful training most of the competitors had undergone within the past few weeks, resulted in a very agreeable display of fine oarsmanship during the afternoon.

WATER IS SMOOTH

The beautiful reach of the Hsinyangkong looked its best, scarce a ripple fretting its surface, and the gaily bedizened houseboats and sundry craft—motor boats, Indian canoes, sampans, etc., added to the picturesqueness of a memorable scene.

The Railway authorities, as usual, did everything in their power, to facilitate the preparations of the Rowing Club committee, and their invaluable assistance was greatly appreciated.

The gentler sex was well represented, and more than one pleasure boat moved along the creek manned wholly or in part by fair oars women, some bewitchingly attired in swimming costumes.

Ford won the Griffin Fours; the International Fours went to Denmark; the Griffin Pairs to Ford, and the Junior Sculls to Andersen.

As stated above, excellent oarsmanship was very noticeable throughout, and though there were no regular ding-dong finishes, most of the races were keenly and interestingly contested more especially the International Fours.

Few functions offer more attractions than these semi-annual excursions to Henli for the Spring and Autumn Regattas of course, it is best done (in style) by having a houseboat, but though preferable a private boat is not at all necessary: the Committee have erected a pleasing matshed on the lawn, directly facing the finishing line, and with a good pair of field glasses, one can follow the races almost throughout. Refreshments of all kinds are to be obtained here, and nothing has been left undone to secure the comfort and pleasure of spectators.

GOOD PROGRAM TODAY

A fine program is scheduled for today, and a most enjoyable day's sport may be counted on. The one blot on yesterday's pleasure was when a stupid Chinese junk steered right across the fair picture of the quartette of International Fours, and entirely spoiled America's chance of a very possible victory. The contretempt was debitable to the non-functioning of a Clerk of the Course, and it serves to show how indispensable is such an official at Henli.

The first race (Griffin Fours) was gotten off punctually at 3:30 p.m. Ford's boat (station No. 3) got the best of the start and soon shot ahead, taking an early lead of about a length. The other two boats ran level for a while: then Atkinson's got rather the better of Krygsman's; but not for long, and these two boats made an interesting struggle for second

(Continued on Page 2)

JUNK HOLDS UP RACE AT HENLI

(Continued from Page 1)

place. Ford was never seriously in danger, and kept on forging ahead, nugging the Quinsan side very closely. At the first houseboat reach, he had a lead of at least two lengths, rowing a very fast stroke on the spurt, 26 to the minute. He had a comfortable win in the time of 5m. 29 2-5s. Atkinson out-classed Krygsman at the finishing stages and was second by a couple of lengths off the third boat.

3:30 p.m. Event 1.—Griffin Fours.—Distance ¾ mile.

First

Bow.—B. Saunders.
2.—D. Clark.
3.—R. L. Evans.
Stroke.—J. H. Ford.
Cox.—S. Starling.

Second

Bow.—G. Day.
2.—A. J. Heal.
3.—L. G. Day.
Stroke.—H. A. Atkinson.
Cox.—E. A. Brodie.

Third

Bow.—A. Buys.
2.—H. C. Rowson.
3.—P. Van Leyden.
Stroke.—J. Krygsman.
Cox.—O. A. Hansen.

JUNK PLAYS A PART

The second race (International Fours) was marred by a most regrettable contretemps. About a fourth of the race had been run and the American crew were keeping well in the picture, practically level with the Danes, and only slightly behind England, when a crazy old Chinese junk came right across the course and, to avoid a collision with it, the American eight had to stop dead, losing about ten strokes. The crew pluckily set to work again and to its great credit got third place.

At the start the English boat was first to show ahead, followed by Denmark and Scotland (level) and America last. The last named boat drew up with Scotland, whom Denmark passed and raced practically level till near the scene referred to above, when the American crew had almost got on even terms with Denmark, England being still ahead. The Americans pluckily resumed rowing as soon as possible, but had to take up station No. 4 on the Quinsan side, owing to the altered positions of the boats. Scotland meanwhile had drawn up on the Danes and even challenged the leading (English) boat.

STEERED BADLY

The English boat was steered badly nearing the houseboats and veered off to the left to mid stream: the Danes were best in this respect (of coxing) and making a fine effort drew level with England and passed her eventually. Scotland also outclassed England at the finish and even the unfortunate Yankee crew were before her across the finishing line though it must be stated that England ceased to row after the winning gun went for Denmark. The actual order crossing the finishing line was: Denmark, Scotland, America, England.

Time: 10m. 5s. (Five seconds separated the first and second boats at the finish). It was exceedingly regrettable that this unpleasant fouling by the junk occurred, and no doubt its recurrance will be obviated today by the functioning of a Clerk of the Course.

4:00 p.m. Event 2.—International Fours.—Distance 1¼ miles.

First—Denmark

Bow.—B. A. Andersen.
2.—E. Brusendorff.
3.—E. Rasmussen.
Stroke.—C. V. Jensen.
Cox.—O. A. Hansen.

Second—Scotland

Bow.—A. J. Grant.
2.—I. D. Macdonald.
3.—T. R. Macdonald.
Stroke.—T. W. R. Wilson.
Cox.—K. S. Macdonald.

Third—America

Bow.—W. H. Humphreys.
2.—F. W. Schlobohm.
3.—P. Chatom.
Stroke.—E. A. Ericson.
Cox.—B. Saunders.

Fourth—England

Bow.—W. J. Brown.
2.—A. W. Stubbs.
3.—J. R. Harder.
Stroke.—A. T. Shelton.
Cox.—S. A. Starling.

LONG INTERVAL

There was an unpleasantly long interval between the International Fours and the Griffin Pairs. For the latter event, five boats had entered but, as Heal's boat scratched, it was found possible to row the race off in one heat, with four boats competing.

Ford, station 1: Krygsman 2: Atkinson 3, and Rasmussen 4.

Ford led slightly after the start, but all the boats were fairly even for a while, with the exception of Krygsman's which fell behind early in the race. Rasmussen next dropped back and the order was: Ford, Atkinson, Rasmussen, Krygsman. Ford worked steadily ahead and at the half way point led by some lengths, followed by the others in the order last indicated. Van Leyden seemed to be pulling Krygsman right round. Ford rowed away easily, and Atkinson and Rasmussen put up a fairly good race for second place, both being a goodly way behind Ford. Rasmussen had somewhat the better of the tussle till nearing the finish, when Atkinson's spurt won him second place.

GRIFFIN PAIRS

Time: 6m. 10 4-5s.

5:00 p.m. Event 3.—Griffin Pairs. (¾ mile)

First

Bow.—R. L. Evans.
Stroke.—J. H. Ford.
Cox.—S. Starling.

Second

Bow.—L. Day.
Stroke.—H. A. Atkinson.
Cox.—E. A. Brodie.

Third

Bow.—H. L. Brodtkorb.
Stroke.—E. Rasmussen.
Cox.—O. A. Hansen.

Fourth

Bow.—Van Leyden.
Stroke.—J. Krygsman.
Cox.—B. Saunders.

The telescoping of the two scheduled heats of the Griffin Pairs into one made one race less on the program, hence the fourth contest was that for the Junior Sculls title. For this there were only two entrants, Andersen and Saunders. The latter was first to show ahead by a narrow margin, —he narrowly missed one of those troublesome junk whose like had blocked the Yankee boat in the International Fours, Andersen was steering none too well, and both Sculls were pretty fairly level at the ¾ mile point. Thence onward Andersen went ahead, rowing very comfortably and had established a useful lead of several lengths nearing the first houseboat mooring; though his steering again was erratic, bringing him right across the reach, over to the Quinsan shore. From here on he had a virtual row-over and won easily by many lengths in 8m. 1s. Saunders was a bit lop-sided in his boat.

6:00 p.m. Junior Sculls. First B. A. Andersen; second B. Saunders.

TODAY'S PROGRAM

The program for today is as follows:

10:30 a.m. Event 1.—Motor Boat Race.—"Bang and Go Back." For "Cruiser" Types (Post Entries).

11:30 a.m. Event 3.—Veteran's Race.—Distance half mile. (Post Entries).

12 noon, Event 4.—International Eights.—Distance 1½ miles.

Station No. 1.—England.

Bow.—A. P. Goldman.
2.—J. B. Brown.
3.—W. Moore.
4.—A. K. Brown.
5.—W. J. Brown.
6.—A. W. Stubbs.
7.—J. R. Harder.
Stroke.—A. T. Shelton.
Cox.—S. A. Starling.

Station No. 2.—Scotland.

Bow.—S. D. Begg.
2.—E. A. Brodie.
3.—A. E. Donald.
4.—W. Cameron.
5.—A. J. Grant.
6.—I. D. Macdonald.
7.—T. R. Macdonald.
Stroke.—T. W. R. Wilson.
Cox.—K. S. Macdonald.

Station No. 3.—America.

Bow.—W. H. Humphreys.
2.—C. H. Core.
3.—B. A. Edwards.
4.—F. W. Schlobohm.
5.—E. Dahlin.
6.—R. S. Haskell.
7.—P. Chatom.
Stroke.—E. A. Ericson.
Cox.—B. Saunders.

Station No. 4.—The 'World'

Bow.—E. Baumann.
2.—E. Brusendorff.
3.—B. A. Andersen.
4.—J. Krygsman.
5.—J. Meyer.
6.—A. Meyer.
7.—E. Rasmussen.
Stroke.—C. V. Jensen.
Cox.—O. A. Hansen.

1:30 p.m. Event 5.—Sailing Race.—Under the auspices of the Midget Yacht Club.

3:00 p.m. Event 6.—Junior-Senior Fours.

Station No. 1

Bow.—A. P. Goldman.
2.—J. B. Brown.
3.—F. Henry.
Stroke.—A. K. Brown.
Cox.—E. A. Brodie.

Station No. 2

Bow.—H. J. Faers.
2.—S. Yates.
3.—J. Meyer.
Stroke.—A. Meyer.
Cox.—O. A. Hansen.

3:30 p.m. Event 7.—Mixed Fours.—Distance ½ mile. (Post entries).

5:00 p.m. Event 8.—International Pairs.—Distance 1 mile.

Station No. 1.—England.

Bow.—J. R. Harder.
Stroke.—A. T. Shelton.
Cox.—S. A. Starling.

Station No. 2.—America.

Bow.—P. Chatom.
Stroke.—E. A. Ericson.
Cox.—B. Saunders.

Station No. 3.—Scotland.

Bow.—T. R. Macdonald.
Stroke.—T. W. R. Wilson.
Cox.—K. S. Macdonald.

Station No. 4.—Denmark.

Bow.—B. A. Andersen.
Stroke.—C. V. Jensen.
Cox.—O. A. Hansen.

The distribution of prizes will take place at 5:30 p.m.

County Cricket

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 18.—Surrey beat Hampshire by two wickets.

Sussex beat Somerset by 85 runs.

Cambridge v. Essex. Match drawn.

Reveries Of A Retired Rounder

BY A. MUGG (RETIRED), PER DAMON RUNYON

In all the years I am knocking around, in and out, and up and down, I see many a gambler in my time, including horse players and card players and crap shooters and all this and that, but I never see more than a few who hang onto the dough they get from gambling, for gambling dough is tough dough, and brings no luck. Although, of course, a guy is pretty lucky when he gets it in the first place.

Personally, I am never much of a hand to gamble at anything, and the reason I do not gamble is I hate to lose. If ever I am able to get over hating to lose, the chances are that I will be one of the greatest gamblers this country ever sees, because I have much natural ability for gambling in every respect. But any time I get to gambling and start losing it gives me nervous indigestion, what with thinking about what my old lady will say if I go home without any dough, and one thing and another, and so I have to quit.

My old lady always thinks guys who gamble are very low down, especially if they come home without any dough, and she says she can think of nothing sadder than being a gambler's wife, although one of her pals is a dame by the name of Dibbly, whose old man runs a bucket shop and who does very nicely for himself, indeed.

When I tell her this Mrs. Dibbly is the wife of a gambler, and that she does not look so sad to me, but rather pretty good, it makes my old lady very sore, because she says Dibbly is a speculator and not a gambler. Well, of course it is the same thing as a hotelkeeper who has a bar room in his hotel in the old days not being a saloonkeeper but a hotelkeeper, although he makes most of his dough off his bar; but what is the use of arguing such matters with a dame?

I hear much talk in my time about this guy and that guy being a smart gambler, but my Grandpap Mugg always claims there is no such thing as a smart gambler. My Grandpap Mugg says if a gambler is a smart gambler he will not be a gambler. My Grandpap Mugg says the two things about gambling which he wishes to deny are that there is such a thing as a smart gambler, or such a thing as a square gambler.

My Grandpap Mugg says the squarest thing he ever sees about a gambler is his head, but of course my Grandpap Mugg is a very old pappy guy, and much prejudiced against gamblers and gambling, and one thing and another. He says any time you show him a square gambler he will show you a gambler who is broke, because my Grandpap Mugg says any gambler who has no more sense than to be a square gambler is pretty sure not to have enough sense to keep his dough.

One of the squarest gamblers I ever know, and one of the most successful, is a guy by the name of Jack Sopris, who operates a big joint in New York when things are good, which is a way of saying when gambling is pretty well open. He is one of the biggest gamblers in America in his day, and a square deal is assured to one and all in his joint, except maybe when some plumb sap gets a little too lucky.

Furthermore, in Jack Sopris's joint they treat a guy with much consideration and give him a bite to eat, and plenty to drink, and if he goes broke they always hand him enough for breakfast money, because Jack says it is a big business mistake to take a sucker's breakfast money, as he may not come back. The way Jack figures, if a sucker is able to get himself a nice breakfast he will have strength enough to go out and hustle up another bank roll, but if he is flat and hungry he may grow discouraged and wander away for good.

Well, of course, this is considered very courteous treatment to a sucker indeed, as in most joints around New York when things are good and a sucker loses his dough, he is hurled right out, because suckers without dough are no good to anybody, even if they are suckers.

Finally reform comes along, or they put a new inspector in Jack Sopris's district, or something else happens, and Jack's joint is turned off, which is a way of saying it is closed tighter than a Pullman window. But, of course, Jack does not care, as he gets his while the getting is good, and he quits with a ton of dough, which, he says, he is proud to say is very square dough, at that.

Then naturally he commences to look around for some respectable business to get into because any time a guy gets his dough at some racket which is not strictly k-o he wants to stick it into something that will blow the stink off as soon as possible. The next I hear of Jack Sopris he is in Wall Street, and my old lady is much steamed up because his old lady is around putting on a terrible swell, what with motor cars, and drivers in uniform, and a big house on the Avenue, and all this and that.

My old lady says it is a laugh to one and all how this Jack Sopris's old lady is Ritzing people, which is a way of saying she is high-toneing them, but the chances are every dame in town is bleeding internally about it, and trying not to let on. I never yet see a dame who does not love to high-tone people the minute her old man gets one hop ahead of the sheriff, for that is the way dames naturally are.

Well, the first thing anybody knows the lads down in Wall Street haul off and take this Jack Sopris for all his dough, which is a way of saying they clean him. How they do it I never know for sure, but I hear it is in Texas oil, or some such racket, and anyhow Jack is now there with nothing, and no place to put it.

The last I hear of him he is running a little gambling joint somewhere in Eighth avenue, which is anything but a square joint, and I understand he is not doing so had for himself, at that. But they tell me Jack says he is sick and tired of being a square gambler, because, he says, when he gets down in Wall Street with his reputation for being so square he finds everybody crowded around trying to shake hands with a guy who just steals a steamboat line.

ENGLAND BEATS SCOTLAND, 5-4

(Continued from Page 1)

Miller headed a fourth for Scotland from Donaldson's center.

A MAGNIFICENT RECOVERY

Twelve minutes after the resumption Kelly, taking up a wide pass from McCall, scored England's third goal after a magnificent run and a great shot, and ten minutes later Morris, amid tremendous enthusiasm, equalised the scores, Kelly hitting the post in the next minute.

Then Kelly gave England the lead in half an hour. Campbell was injured, and had to retire for a time, but England won well in the end.

Many a team would have been disheartened with a two-goal deficit at the half-way stage of an International match such as this, and one of the most remarkable features of an extraordinary game was England's magnificent recovery after all had appeared lost. I doubt whether any of the old stagers can remember a game which was so full of thrills and in which the fortunes fluctuated so much as this. England's victory will be the talk of the football world for many a long day.

The match pulsated with incidents from start to finish, and it will remain a mystery how Scotland came to lose the game, and with it the International Championship, after seemingly having the match in their pockets.

It appeared, however, that Scotland's exertions in the first half had taken all the steam out of them, and the English forwards, discovering the weakness in defense, were not slow to take advantage of it.

THE BEST FORWARD

Quantrill and Kelly, in particular played a great part in this respect. The Burnley man was, I should say, the best forward on the field, and after he had started the scoring in the second half, the necessary encouragement was gained, and the rest was easy.

But it looked a black picture for England in the first half, and I am afraid the Mother Country will have to look farther afield for younger men if they hope to keep pace with the times in future.

Pennington has got past the international stage, and it was a sign of weakness to see the Albion captain actually kicking out to check Donaldson, whose legs worked too quickly for him.

Pennington and Longworth were each beaten for speed. They had no apparent understanding, and at least two of Scotland's goals were due to weakness by the backs.

Ducat, at half-back, also never reached his club standard. The Villa man never knew what to do with Troup, who in the first half beat him nine times out of ten with trickery and tremendous pace. The Dundee man's speed on the heavy ground was a revelation, and he never hesitated at any time with his centers.

The English defensive honors went to McCall and Grimsdell, yet the latter was never too happy against Donaldson. McCall, however, revelled in the mud. He was breakerup initiator, and distributor-in-chief, and his game a brilliant one.

Quantrill's debut was a very creditable one. He had a rare turn of speed, which was too good for Bowie and M'Nair. Neither Cock nor Wallace produced their best club form. Kelly, as I have said, was easily the pick of the inside men, and Morris did a lot of useful work in a quieter way.

Scotland's best were Campbell, who kept a great goal, Blair, Low, Troup, Donaldson, and Wilson, but their stamina gave out in the second half. Result:—

ENGLAND	5
SCOTLAND	4

Bright Folly Is Winner Of Derby Cup At Kiangwan

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Henry Morriss' ches. Setchfield (Mr. Heard) .....155—2
Mr. Perchang's dun Co-operation (Mr. J. A. Hayes) .....149—3
Won by ¾ length; 1¼ lenbths. Time—3:18 2-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $13.60; for place, 1st $7.20, 2nd $9.50, 3rd $22.50.
Cash sweep—1st 367; 2nd 231; 3rd 538, Unplaced—589, 14, 534, 47, 510, 537, 548, 584, 27, 256, 251, 536, 326, 627 and 393.

6.—The Novices Steeplechase.—Value $300, 2nd pony, $125, 3rd pony, $100. For all China ponies that have not won more than one steeplechase.—Two miles.

lbs.
Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Axe (Mr. H. G. Elliot)155—1
Mr. Bonar's grey Revenge (Mr. T. Hulthen) ...145—2
Mr. Day's white Harvestland (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner) .....160—3
Also ran: Tiga (Mr. G. G. Harper) and Chop Dollar (Mr. T. Rowe).
Won by short head, one and a half lengths.
Time—4:52 2-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $18.40, for place, $10, $24.60.

7.—The Bentinck Stakes.—Value $300, 2nd pony, $125, 3rd pony, $100. For griffins of 1920 that have started and not won more than one race. —Nine furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morris ches Letchfield (Mr. J. P. Heard) .....155—1
Mr. Astrol's bay Astral (Mr. D. S. Li) .....158—2
Mr. Robson's bay The Dandy Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand) .....155—3
Also ran: Cheerio (Mr. Liddell), Heating (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Eastward Ho! (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner), Rusty (Mr. S. F. Soong), Inveravon (Mr. W. Hill), Saucy Thing (Mr. R. Moon), April Fool (Mr. H. W. Ip), Foreignland (Mr. H. F. Hu), Barometer (Mr. Knoll), Red Sea (Mr. A. S. Yih), Florina (Mr. R. M. Dagliesh), Lahana (Mr. F. Rowe), and Royalist (Mr. S. Matsumoto).
Won by a neck, one and a half lengths.
Time—2:29 2-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $10.70, for place, $6.90, $17.20, $14.80.
Cash sweeps—1st 375, 2nd 263, 3rd 437. Unplaced—339, 587, 416, 87, 104, 142, 74, 572, 170, 415, 538, 362 and 136.

8.—The New Stakes.—Value $300, 2nd pony, $125, 3rd pony, $100. For all China ponies that have started at Kiangwan this year.—One mile and three furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morris' grey Maresfield (Mr. A. J. P. Heard) .....155—1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches The Oriole (Mr. W. Hill) .155—2
Mr. Nagai's bay Haruna (Mr. W. G. Crokam) .148—3
Also ran: Newcastle (Mr. Knoll), Daintylight (Mr. T. Hulthen), Ladis (Mr. H. F. Hu), Railway (Mr. J. Liou).
Won by a nose, one length.
Time—3:06 4-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $13, for place, $5.70, $5.70, $7.20.
Cash sweeps—1st 70, 2nd 290, 3rd 228. Unplaced—336, 488, 41 and 472.

9.—The Holiday Selling Plate.—Value $400, 2nd pony, $125, 3rd pony, $100. For China ponies.—One and a half miles.

lbs.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Bulbul (Mr. W. Hill) 152—1
Mr. Chow Sung's white Three of Spades (Mr. J. Liou) .....148—2
Mr. J. L. de Zutter's bay Hinode (Mr. A. J. P. Heard) .....150—3
Also ran: Salaro (Mr. G. Grayrigge), Valley King (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Moonlighter (Mr. F. Rowe) and Rushton (Mr. H. F. Hu).
Won by a head, a half length.
Time—3:23 2-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $28.30, for place, $8.70, $6.60, $7.60.
Cash sweeps—1st 20, 2nd 92, 3rd 314. Unplaced—131, 566, 89 and 470.

10.—The Claremont Plate.—Value $300, 2nd pony, $125, 3rd pony, $100. For China ponies that have started at Kiangwan this year either in a steeplechase or on the flat and have not won a flat race anywhere this year.—One mile.

lbs.
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's dun Sir Lamerock (Mr. Knoll) .....155—1
Mr. Bremner's grey Carlolanus (Mr. R. Moon) .....141—2
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Silly Thing (Mr. D. S. Li) .....144—3
Also ran: Mulderg (Mr. G. G. Harper), Reputation (Mr. A. S. Yih), Evening Star (Mr. W. Hill), Royal Straight Flush (Mr. H. F. Hu), Bradbury (Mr. W. G. Crokam), The Wise Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand), Little Boy (Mr. H. W. Ip), Dutch Chief (Mr. F. Rowe), Polaris (Mr. Y. Wong), Kumano (Mr. J. Liou), Whitehaven (Mr. T. Hulthen), Motorist (Mr. S. Matsumoto).
Won by a neck, two lengths.
Time—2:10.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $9.10, for place, $6.60, $27.60, $17.70.
Cash sweeps—1st 621, 2nd 382, 3rd 545. Unplaced—527, 96, 301, 564, 9, 254, 113, 605, 511, 334, 392 and 613.

11.—The Flying Dutchman Plate.—Value $300, 2nd pony, $125, 3rd pony, $100. For China ponies that have not won a race at time of entry.—One and a quarter miles.

lbs.
Mr. G. G. Harper's ches Lightning Raider (Mr. G. G. Harper) ..147—1
Messrs. Fay and Seth's ches Riposte (Mr. A. J. P. Heard) .....155—2
Mr. Tucksong's bay Sunstar (Mr. W. Hill) .....155—3
Also ran: Spindles (Mr. Knoll) and Ace of Diamonds (Mr. S. H. M. Bremner).
Won by a neck, three lengths.
Time—2:48 3-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $17.10, for place, $6.50, $6.10.
Cash sweeps—1st 359, 494, 172. Unplaced—500 and 394.

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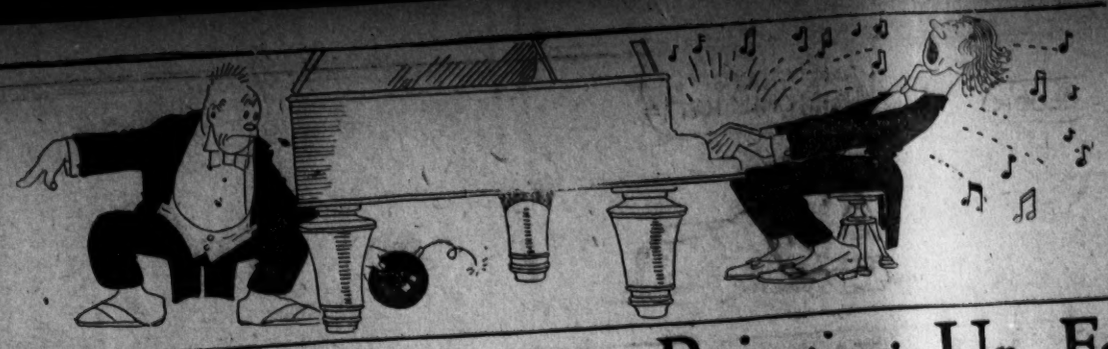
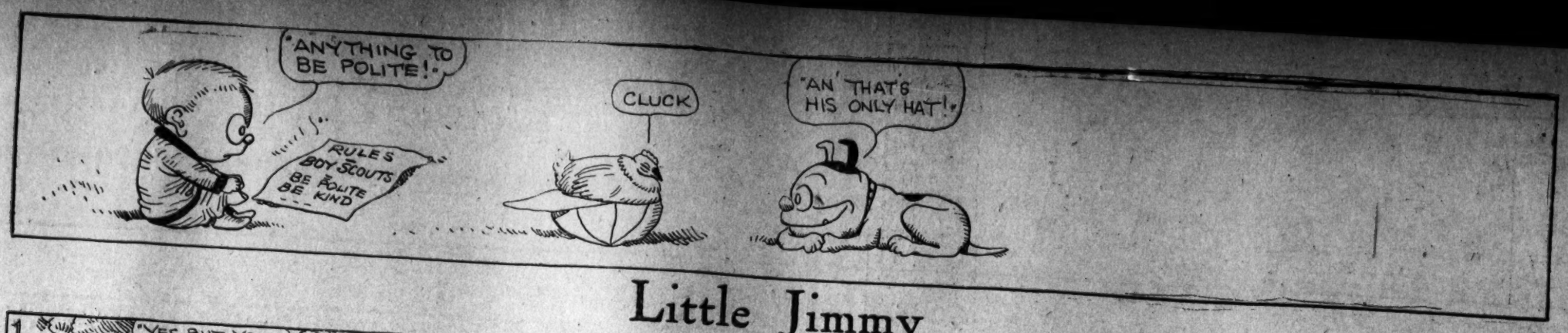


Comic Picture Section

Sunday, May 23rd, 1920

Bringing Up Father

THERE'S MISS IDA CLARE - GO ASK HER IF SHE WANTS TO DANCE -
NOW MY EVENING IS SPOILED.
1
SAY - DO YOU WANT TO DANCE?
I'D BE DELIGHTED'
2
THAT'S ALL I WANTED TO KNOW.
WHAT A FUNNY MAN YOU ARE, MR JIGGS!
3
WHY DIDN'T YOU DANCE WITH HER? COME INTO THE LIBRARY - I WANT TO TALK TO YOU. YOU BIG WHALE'
YOU DIDN'T TELL ME TO DANCE WITH HER.
4
YOU GO AND DANCE WITH HER IF YOU BREAK A LEG IN THE ATTEMPT - GO RIGHT IN AND ASK HER TO DANCE LIKE A GENTLEMAN!
YOU DON'T HAVE TO BREAK MY NECK TO TELL THAT TO ME!
5
DO YOU WANT TO DANCE LIKE A GENTLEMAN?
TEE · HEE! YOU'RE SO FUNNY!
6
I COULD DANCE LIKE THIS FOREVER -
REPEAT'
WOULD YOU MIND STOPPIN' A MINUTE - I WANT TO TELL YOU SOME THING!
7
DON'T YOU WANT TO DANCE ANY MORE?
SURE BUT YOU SIT HERE FOR A MINUTE I'M GOIN' OUT TO PICK SOME VIOLETS FOR YOU.
8
I'M SORRY - MRS JIGGS BUT SOME BODY SWIPED YOUR CAR
GREAT HEAVENS! MY NEW CAR HAS BEEN STOLEN -
9
WHERE'S MR JIGGS?
HE'S OUT PICKING VIOLETS FOR ME!
10
WHAT'S THE MATTER · ARE YOU SEEIN' THINGS?
GOOD BYE JIGGS · ·
11
HE'LL BE ALL RIGHT WHEN HE COMES TO!
OH! SEE THE PURTY VIOLETS -
BY GOLLY · HIS HOME LIFE IS LIKE MINE!
GEO MCMANUS
12



Little Jimmy

1.
"HEY MISTER! KIN I BE A BOY SCOUT?"
"YES BUT YOU MUST PROMISE TO BE KIND TO ALL LIVING CREATURES!"
2.
"LADY, I'M A KID SCOUT AN I JIST PROMISED TO BE KIND TO EVERYONE. KIN I CARRY DAT BASKET FOR YOUSE?"
"WHY BLESS YOUR LITTLE HEART! NO. RUN ALONG AND PLAY!"
3.
"HAW-HAW! HO-HO! WHEE! CATCH ONTA D' CHILD SCOUT!"
"WELL? WHACHUH LAFFIN' ABOUT?"
"GEE! HE'S FUNNY!"
4.
"MAYBE YUH TINK DIS IS FUNNY TOO!"
5.
"GIMMY THEM EGGS, JIM!"
"HAAY! YUH LITTLE CANNIBAL! WHATCHU DOIN'?"
6.
"YOW!"
7.
"COME BACK HERE AN' I'LL SEND YUH TO THE HOSPITAL FER LIFE!"
8.
ICE
9.
10.
11.
"OUCH!"
"AW, COME ON BUCK! DON'T BE A KID ALL YER LIFE!"
12.
"HEY! I WANTA RESIGN BUT KIN I KEEP D' STICK?"
J. HINERTON · 16